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SIXTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER - - EDITOR

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IS A VETO MESSAGE IN STORE?

NO PLAINER evidence of the intentions of Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Gallinger and their subsidized following in the upper house to defeat the will of the people in regard to tariff revision downward could be adduced, than the declaration of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts that the tariff plank in the Republican platform does not commit the party to a reduction of the tariff. Technically, Mr. Lodge is probably correct, since the nearest to that construction of the plank one can reach lies in the veiled statement, "In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

At the time the ambiguous plank was adopted we voiced a protest against its meaningless phraseology, and pointed out that the insertion of "together with a reasonable profit to American industries" was likely to be so liberally interpreted by the representatives of the vested interests in congress that the result would be disappointing. But Mr. Taft's pre-election speeches were so reassuring, and so often did he enumerate the doctrine of revision downward by his party, that the skeptics were, perforce, stilled. At this late day, the Aldrich coterie is found saying that Mr. Taft's views were his own and did not bind the party, inasmuch as the party was not bound by the platform. As to Secretary MacVeagh's speech at Chicago, in which he reiterated the "revision downward" doctrine, so often promulgated by Mr. Taft prior to election, the reply from the entrenched standpatters at Washington is that the secretary was airing his own views and was not authorized to speak for the administration.

Moreover, the dispatches have told us that Messrs. Aldrich, Cannon and Payne have "sounded out" the President on the work of the senate in regard to the pending tariff bill, and the public is informed that he appears to be "fairly well satisfied" with the situation to date. This is so astounding as to be open to grave doubt. Yet, apparently, the report is a faithful reflex of the impressions the iniquitous triumvirate bore away from the White House. Considering the fact that the work of the senate, in spite of the gallant efforts of Messrs. Beveridge, Cummins,

LaFollette, Dolliver, et al., a faithful ten, has resulted thus far in revision upward, instead of the reverse, it is disturbing, to say the least, to learn that the President is "fairly well satisfied" with conditions to date. Since this rumor has not been contradicted, and since no rebuke to Secretary MacVeagh, no repudiation of his Chicago views, supposed to be inspired, has been vouchsafed, all criticism must be likewise withheld. All the country can do is to await Mr. Taft's official action when the conference bill reaches him for approval or disapproval.

Will he, like his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, listen to the "urgent" appeals of the commercial world, artfully massed by the "interests," and withhold his disapproval, allowing the iniquitous measure to become the law of the country by limitation of time, as was true of the equally infamous Wilson-Gorman piece of chicanery? Or will he have the courage of his convictions and win the country by a ringing veto message, severely scoring the leaders of his party who have dared to make sport of the wishes of the people by seeking to impose on them, for another long term, the shameful system by which they are robbed of a billion and a half dollars yearly? If he fails to do his duty in this respect the electorate, regardless of party, in view of his past utterances, cannot do otherwise than hold him in deserved contempt.

DOLORIFICS OF THE RICH

WITH THE plaint of young Mr. Claus Spreckels—whose much-advertised engagement to Miss Mary Adele Case, that was to be followed by a quick marriage, proved to be a canard—we are in deep sympathy. He told a Chicago interviewer there are two classes of unfortunates in this world who cannot afford to marry young: Those who are either too rich or too poor. He said he happened to be in the former class, but might as well be in the latter. "They are equally unfortunate," he observed, and we fancy we catch the echo of a sigh. He continued:

There is said to be so much in store for me in this life that I am too young to begin to choose what I may best enjoy. Hence I must obscure myself in the branches of the family tree and wait until I am mature enough to start one of my own. For the other class there is so little to enjoy that the wise ones say they must save until they are older. They will enjoy it more.

There is a suspicion of bitterness in the young man's philosophy hardly compatible with his asseveration that he was not engaged to the pretty Klondike singer and never had been. The fact that his father, John D. Spreckels, had met Miss Mary in New York soon after his son landed and had sent him on to San Diego, via Chicago, while he remained behind, coupled with the announcement that he was too rich to marry, has a suggestion of induced renunciation. But no, that cannot be, for Father, too, has been interviewed, and when delicately approached concerning his young hopeful's amatory experiences, paterfamilias replied:

When he finds the girl he wants, it's up to him. He's making his future—not mine. Object to the marriage? Now, what would you give for a young man who would marry or not as somebody else advised him? If my boy hadn't the spunk to get married when he had picked out the girl he wanted, why, I'd—I'd—Say, did you ask anyone but your wife when you wanted to get married? I didn't.

Why, of course. Simple as A B C. Object to his marrying? says Father. Nonsense. "Only two classes of unfortunates in this world: those too rich and those too poor." Now, why this wail from young Mr. Claus, if he were not thwarted? Heavens! can it be that he has been bluffed to a finish and was lacking in that spunk which Father intimated was the worst failing a son of his could have? We were about to refer the vexed question to the fascinating Miss Mary Adele

Case when Mrs. Spreckels was heard from. Mother calls her son's love affair "silly" and coldly adds:

Miss Case is much too old for him. I met her at Paris at a concert she gave. It was there that my son first saw her. He showed nothing more than admiration for her as an artist. I admired her singing very much.

Both Father and Mother heartlessly laughed when shown young Mr. Claus' statement that he was debarred from taking the initiative because he was hopelessly rich. Father said he was quite a humorist and Mother thought he was "very funny, indeed." Mary Adele says "Mr. Spreckels and I have an excellent understanding of friendship. No, we are not engaged. I may marry him, and then again I may not. There is no necessity for hurrying into matrimony." Wise young thing. Poor Mr. Claus! It is a case of dolorifics for him.

FAMOUS HERESY TRIALS RECALLED

WITH GREAT complacency must Professor Charles Augustus Briggs—whose famous trial for heresy by the Presbytery of New York in 1891 is still fresh in the memory—regard the admission into the Presbyterian fold this week of three young divinity students whose theological views are at variance with the accepted tenets of the Presbyterian church. All three men are graduates of that same Union Theological Seminary in which Dr. Briggs has been a shining light since 1874, despite his trial for heresy, on which charges he was acquitted, although suspended by the general assembly of 1893. As to the rumor that the seminary now controls the Presbytery we cannot say. That, however, is what a few of the conservative clergymen who negated the licensing as ministers of the daring trio are hinting.

At a meeting of the Presbytery in April the three applicants were rejected on account of their heretical views and again in May their licenses were withheld. But the young men were persistent and at the June meeting, after a long and bitter argument, they were finally accepted. The main points of divergence on which the Presbytery hung were, first, original sin: The students interpreted as allegorical that part of the Scriptures teaching that sin was transmitted to all mankind by the passage of the apple from Eve to Adam, in the garden of Eden. This they could not accept literally, but they admitted to holding a belief that man began with sin.

Sticking point number two was in the divine birth of Christ. Of His divinity they had no doubt. They also believed that Christ is the only Savior of mankind, but they could not accept the literal interpretation of His birth. Asked if they believed in the Scriptural narrative of the resurrection of Christ, they replied in the negative, but did believe in His spiritual resurrection. In like manner they regarded the raising of Lazarus. It was a spiritual raising only.

Six hours of balloting were required to reduce the negative votes to a minority and admit the daring three. It was a trial of strength between the so-called liberals and the conservatives, and as the recalcitrants were balloted on separately, each being received into the church by a wide margin, the result may be regarded as significant of the modern trend in the Presbyterian church.

Seventeen years before Dr. Briggs was impeached, in 1874, occurred the trial of Rev. David Swing of Chicago, who, it will be remembered, was cited on charges preferred by Rev. Francis L. Patton, at that time professor in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Dr. Patton thought he detected in Professor Swing's poetic and pictorial sermons doctrines inconsistent with the Confession of Faith. Especially did he regard the popular divine as unsound in his views

of the divinity of Christ. After a six weeks' trial the accused was acquitted. Pending an appeal to the Synod, Professor Swing withdrew from the Presbytery and later founded the Central (Independent) church, preaching to large audiences for years in the old Central Music Hall auditorium.

In Dr. Briggs' case the question at issue was the inerrancy of the original manuscript of the Scriptures. The defendant met his accusers by asserting, that, while the church and the reason were authorities, they were not infallible, and that "the Scripture was the only infallible rule of faith and practice." Twice he was acquitted; on the third trial he was convicted by a vote of 379 to 116. Dr. Briggs was then asked to retract. He maintained his loyalty to the Scriptures and the standard of the Presbyterian church, and declared he had nothing to retract, whereupon he was suspended for violating his ordination vow. Later, Dr. Briggs took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, but he still retains his chair of Biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Another heretic was Professor Henry Preserved Smith of Lane Theological Seminary, who, in the early nineties, was a bone of contention with the Cincinnati Presbytery for alleged denial of the inerrancy of the Scriptures. Dr. Smith was found guilty and expelled from the ministry. He appealed to the Synod of Ohio, which sustained the Presbytery. The general assembly of 1894 affirmed the decisions below and the gentle-voiced, modest professor was cast out of the church.

Conservative as the Presbyterian church is, it no longer finds in the Westminster Standards the full contents of its faith. Dr. Charles Lemuel Thompson explains that it still holds to them, but it has overflowed them. We cannot forget that it has several times found it necessary to revise its articles of confession, particularly in regard to the salvation of all dying in infancy, which amendment was demanded by so large a number of the revisionists that a modification became imperative. That there will be further statements of truth, to meet new conditions, is presaged by the vote of the New York Presbytery this week in the admission to the church of Messrs. Archibald Black, John E. Steen and George J. Fitch, who are descendants of a long line of Presbyterian believers, and are highly connected with the leaders among the denomination. Professor Swing, Dr. Briggs and Dr. Henry P. Smith were slightly ahead of their times, that is all.

INJUSTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS

WE ARE not a little impressed by the strong and logical arguments advanced by President George I. Cochran of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, who recently addressed a gathering of bright insurance men on the subject of taxation of insurance. The able head of the home company pertinently asked: Why should an insurance company pay a tax on its income when other lines of business are not so mulcted? He told his hearers that the only valid reason, to his mind, for such a course would be, first, if the property of an insurance company were exempt from taxation on the ground of the immense benefit which it renders to society; or, second, if the tax were necessary to defray the expenses of a proper state supervision of the insurance business.

Like all other persons and corporations in the state, home insurance companies pay taxes on the property they own and, in addition, pay certain fees which go toward defraying the expense of supervising the industry. If they do an interstate business the premium earned outside is taxed, which practically means double taxation for the company. Mr. Cochran argues that in addition to paying its regular share of taxation on all its property, an insurance company should only pay a tax sufficient to meet the expenses of state supervision of the business. This strikes us as a reasonable contention, and we agree that in view of the vast property and, consequently, big taxes of an insurance company, that the state could afford to supervise the insurance business without making an extra charge. However, that is aside from the main question.

In support of the contention, it is pointed out

that instead of being burdened with a double tax the business deserves to be encouraged, for the reason that it promotes thrift, relieves the state from caring for the otherwise destitute, supplies income for old age and helplessness, preserves estates by supplying ready money when most needed, assists society at large in the care of much poverty, and provides vast sums for development and general business purposes which could not otherwise be accumulated. As to whether an alien company should be allowed to do business in a state free of charge it is argued that only its proportion of the expenses of supervision should be levied. Mr. Cochran reminds us that the steel trust, oil trust, beef trust, tobacco trust, and all sorts and kinds of private business, are transacted in every state in the Union upon which no income tax is collected. Is it not unfair, he asks, to single out the insurance business, in view of the great benefits which it confers on society, and to levy upon it this heavy tax for the privilege of doing an interstate business?

Frankly, we believe it is. Looking for a reason for this injustice, it is perhaps found in the facility with which the tax can be gathered in each year without undue protest. The amount annually collected in this way is about twelve millions of dollars. The insurance commissioner of Colorado, in his last report, stated that his department collected many times the amount necessary to maintain it and turned annually a large sum into the general treasury, which was devoted to state purposes. To present a concrete case, the Pacific Mutual was assessed on its premiums, or income, last year, \$51,000, in addition to its regular taxes and proportional charge for maintaining the state insurance department. This, of course, is deducted from the gross earnings, which, otherwise, would go to the credit of the policyholders. It is as if the state went to a savings bank and, discovering there \$5,100,000 on deposit, levied on it an extra tax of one per cent, to be distributed among the depositors in proportion to the amount each had to his credit. How long would such a system be tolerated by the people? Not more than one lapse of the legislature we imagine.

Of course, in the end this extra charge comes out of the pockets of the policyholders, who are paying double taxes on their insurance savings. It is a gross injustice on them and when they are fully alive to this invidious method of raising public funds at their expense there will be a storm of protest heard that will inevitably result in a cessation of the unfair method. There seems to be no justice in compelling a policyholder to pay a tax on each premium and, year by year, a full tax on the property which represents his policy reserve.

NEW LIGHT ON LOVE BANQUETS

IN HIS "Confessions of a Barbarian," which George Sylvester Viereck is contributing to the St. Louis Mirror, the latest instalment is a disquisition on morals in which, to accent his viewpoint, he, naturally, writes as an extremist. He utters a number of truths and portrays much that is not pleasant, but which cannot be successfully controverted. Still, it is a plea for the lust of the flesh when all is said, only he would have this passion expressed in a spiritualized form, without vulgarity, if you please. He finds this mode of love-banqueting among "refined Europeans," whom he terms gourmets in the art: they sin in a beautiful, poetic way, he asserts. "Even when hectic desire entices him in devious gardens of passion, vulgarity will not bespatter his roses." We, alas, "cannot be wicked without being coarse."

This, we dare affirm, is because the average American is cursed with a conscience; the "refined European" long ago lost all semblance of the inward monitor when pandering to his illicit tastes. Mr. Viereck chooses to call the European article "spiritualized passion" as contrasted with vulgar trespassing on this side of the water. Analogy is drawn between the Lucullans of Roman days, who, desiring whipped oysters, masticated them with art, and the Parisian mobs of the Revolution, who, clamoring for bread, "chewed, munched and bolted it hideously," when it was

thrown to them. In like manner the continental Lethario "relishes" his love affairs in the most artistic manner, while the American intrigant is a boor at love's banquet, making the ceremony indecent.

This, truly, is a fine distinction. Vice, if committed in a charming, artistic way, becomes idealized, and is no longer repugnant; the frailty itself is turned into a thing of beauty, strength of character indeed. Until we learn to take our illicit pleasures "on principle," instead of against that fundamental we cannot be other than ugly and coarse. At least, this is what we gather from the argument presented. Walt Whitman is extolled as the "greatest singer of spiritualized passion," and his "Leaves of Grass," the "Golden Book of Spirit and Sense."

Rot! "Leaves of Grass" occasionally is uplifting, but in the main it is so elemental in its discussion of the sexual relation that it provokes disgust. The phrasing is crude and disorderly, revolting to the senses, in fact, and as far removed from art as the American voluptuary is, apparently, from that of the refined European of whom Mr. Viereck descants. To call it poetry is to travesty the designation, to insult the intellectuals. Diseased minds of the fleshly school of decadents may worship it as Truth and Sense, but others find nothing ennobling, nothing of spiritual uplift in the majority of Whitman's balderdash.

Continuing his curious preachment, Mr. Viereck tells us that the American male defers so much to the women of this country that he almost unsexes himself. Our women are "more self-possessed, more athletic, . . . more manly than the Laura of Petrarch and the Gretchen of Faust. . . . We have placed woman in the saddle. . . . Unless a radical readjustment takes place, the world may see the spectacle of an American Amazon queen ruling a henpecked nation. She is much too near the earth, too human, to find pleasure in the exalted position we force upon her. When an American woman has the opportunity of meeting a foreigner, she usually marries him. His masterful masculinity, not his title, compels her attention. . . . International marriages are often unfortunate, because the American woman, nursed in selfishness, lacks the worldly wisdom and graceful resignation of her less imperious sister."

There is much more of this sort of foolishness, but enough is quoted to reveal the trend of the writer's mind. If Mr. Viereck were less well known of course no attention would be paid to such maunderings. It is, however, interesting to learn that he believes it is the "masculinity" and not the title that attracts our women. When we run in rapid review the Castellanes, the De Sagans, the decadent English dukes, the unvirile Italians, with titles, who have bedazzled our wealthy girls, we should be inclined to view Mr. Viereck's conclusions as subtle humor if they did not inspire contempt. For one virile, masculine European member of English, French or Italian nobility espoused by an American woman, ten are impossible little creatures, not worthy of a second glance when contrasted with the average manly American whom Mr. Viereck finds, as a rule, "more graceful, but less strongly sexed" than his European cousin.

Note, too, that our women who have contracted "unfortunate" marriages abroad probably owe their unhappiness to a lack of "worldly wisdom and graceful resignation." That is, when they discover the refined Europeans whose names they bear, are false to their marriage vows, instead of ignoring these "healthy" lapses, instead of approving, tacitly, the sinning that is performed so beautifully, the American wives, spoiled by the idolatry to which they have been accustomed at home, utter strong protest and refuse to accept the conditions to which their "less imperious sisters" yield. "Eve, abroad, knows that Adam is polygamistic, and that if we wish to preserve the institution of matrimony, we must provide safety valves for the man. The continental woman, as a rule, overlooks the extra-marital exploits of the husband."

Well, there is much more of this, all tending to prove what artistic trespassers the foreigners are and what mere bunglers in sin are our own "less strongly sexed" men. Yet, the brilliant

editor of the Mirror, William Marion Reedy, commends to his readers this utterly untenable and revolting doctrine, because he says "this country labors under the delusion that there is but one virtue, and most of the profession of that virtue is hypocrisy." Ergo, if we sin openly and gracefully—beautifully and artistically, in fact—we shall be practicing a cardinal virtue and demonstrating our "masculinity." What ho! for the "roses and raptures of vice." Away with our plebeian worship of women! Down with our divines! No longer shall American men, who, Elinor Glyn says, are "like brothers or elderly aunts," grovel in the dust at the feet of our women. No, no! they must go abroad; take lessons of the titled "masculinity" of Europe and then come back to practice the delicate arts of the Lucullan Lotharios at whose feet they have sat.

GRAPHITES

It is too early yet to hazard an intelligent opinion as to what the Aldrich highbinders in the senate will do with the income tax provision, sought to be incorporated in the bill by President Taft. That it will require an amendment to the constitution to permit the levying of an income tax without interference from the courts is not unlikely, but aside from that, the action of congress in the premises is problematical. The President recommends the levying of a 2 per cent income tax on all corporations and joint stock companies organized for profit, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings banks and building and loan societies. This, he explains, is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock. The chief objection urged is that the vast incomes, like those of Carnegie and Rockefeller and others, will escape taxation, owing to the fact that a large part of their fortunes is not in the nature of corporation stocks. The earnest insurgents in the senate point out, and with good reason, that a tax on the net income of corporations alone will but imperfectly reach the desired result, even if it does yield twenty-five or thirty millions in revenue annually. Such a plan would mean the taxation of many thousands of stockholders, whose incomes in the main are derived from this one source and not large at that, while exempting in large measure the immense personal incomes of the country. They propose to favor an amendment that shall treat large incomes exactly alike, whether received by corporations or individuals, and whether arising from interest, dividends, inheritance or otherwise. We are inclined to believe it is much the better course to pursue if an income tax must be levied to yield revenue for the government. High protective tariffs certainly will not do it.

There is a large measure of disgust aroused among decent-minded people consequent upon reading the testimony in the Howard Gould divorce proceedings. On the husband no sympathy need be wasted. Every well-informed newspaper man in the country knew that in marrying Katherine Clemmons, the protegee of Col. "Bill" Cody, he was committing a faux pas, and what has come to light causes no surprise. Howard Gould, doubtless, will get a decree, but it were retributive justice to compel him to live with the woman for the remainder of his natural life, a punishment commensurate with his initial crime. The revelations of Mrs. Gould's sordid conduct are nauseating, showing, as they do, a state of moral turpitude almost incredible. The woman's reckless extravagance, her drunken habits, her loose conduct, give one the creeps. Yet Howard Gould is largely to blame for their continuance. It was a crime to allow his wife ten thousand a month to spend on dresses and jewelry and drink, when children are starving and women wearing out their lives in the effort to keep body and soul together. For this act of culpability, Howard Gould deserves to be tortured by having the haridan he espoused, knowingly, forever fastened upon him.

After five long, weary months of bickering, the Calhoun bribery case has reached its climax in the argument of Frank J. Heney to the jury. That the energetic and tenacious assistant district attorney has made out a complete case, convicting the defendant on circumstantial evidence, no one who has followed the trial, and others preceding, can doubt. That \$200,000 was paid to Ruef to use in bribing the supervisors was not contradicted. This money was paid over to Tiley L. Ford by the San Francisco mint authorities, the

evidence shows. What did he do with it? The transaction is not revealed by the books of the United Railroads, as it did not appear therein. Only one man could have authorized the payment of so large a sum, Patrick Calhoun. This is the line of argument traversed by Mr. Heney in his customary vehement manner. Whether or not the jury will convict is impossible to divine. The defense has offered no defense worthy the name, except to indulge in highfalutin remarks on the good name of the defendant, whose honor is left with the jury to protect. Outside of San Francisco there would be little risk in reaching a conclusion as to the verdict in advance. But with the atmosphere of the northern city surcharged with conflicting public opinion, the outcome is not to be predicted with any degree of certainty.

BROWSINGS IN AN OLD BOOK SHOP

WHO remembers today any of the particulars concerning the mustering in of California's famous company of one hundred, that body of gallant men that enlisted to fight for the Union amid the active scenes of the war? I was pleasantly reminded of the circumstances this week by happening upon a poem in the Old Book Shop, in brochure form, entitled "The California Hundred." It is respectfully inscribed to the "State of California" by the author, J. Henry Rogers, and was published by the Bancrofts, in San Francisco, in 1865.

Before making acquaintance with Mr. Rogers' muse, let me briefly recite the manner in which the California Hundred came into existence. It will be remembered that, owing to its great distance from the seat of war, California was not called upon to furnish troops for service at the front, yet, before the rebellion had been suppressed, the state raised several regiments and battalions which were kept on the Pacific coast and in the adjoining territories. They participated in many severe campaigns, too, involving fights with Indians and skirmishes with small bodies of confederate troops on the frontiers, in Texas and Mexico, whose movements kept them ever on the march.

* * *

But there were many young men in the state who determined to go to the front, and when it was found that all California volunteers were being kept on this coast, a proposition was made to Governor Andrews of Massachusetts to raise a company here, take it east, and credit it to the quota of that state, if the expenses of its organization and transportation were guaranteed. At that time Massachusetts was paying heavy bounties for volunteers; these funds, it was decided, should be paid into the company fund and used to defray the expenses stipulated. October 27, 1862, Captain J. Sewell Reed received the necessary authority from Governor Andrews, and the next day recruiting began. In three weeks five hundred names were enrolled, and from this list a selection of one hundred was made. They were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Ringgold, U. S. A., at Platt's Hall, December 10, 1862, and the day following sailed on the steamer "Golden Age" for the east.

* * *

In accordance with the understanding the California Hundred was attached to a Massachusetts regiment, and was made Company A of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, then consisting of a battalion of four companies. It was at once mounted and ordered to the front, arriving at Yorktown in February, 1863. Picket and scouting duty followed. Its first taste of battle was at South Anne Bridge, where seventy Californians and twenty Massachusetts men captured one hundred and twenty-three of the Forty-fourth North Carolina infantry, in a dismounted charge upon their breastworks. In this fight the Hundred was depleted by the loss of Joseph B. Burdick, the first member to meet death, although two others were seriously wounded. Owing to the success attending the initial company and the large number offering for enlistment, negotiations were conducted with the authorities in Washington and Massachusetts to raise four more companies, and after a time Major D. W. C. Thompson was given permission to recruit a battalion of that strength, which was rapidly done, and the men followed in the wake of their predecessors and were also attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, becoming Companies E, F, L and M, of that regiment. June 26, 1863, it joined the army of the Potomac, then under command of General Hooker. For a year following the Californians were pitted against Mosby's, White's, Imboden's and Gilmore's guerillas in Virginia, giving good account of themselves.

It was in an engagement near Dranesville, Feb-

ruary 22, 1864, that Captain Reed, of the California Hundred, and thirteen enlisted men, were killed, and many more wounded and captured. The Californians were surprised and defeated by a larger force under Mosby, which affair was the most disastrous that occurred to the battalion in its long and eventful service. Our men marched with Sheridan's army up the valley toward Winchester, and on this campaign participated in twenty-four battles of almost daily occurrence, including Winchester and Sheridan's great battle of Cedar Creek, October 19. At Halltown, August 26, 1864, Captain Charles S. Eigenbrodt, while gallantly leading his squadron in a charge against the enemy, was shot dead from his horse. "Thus was lost to the battalion one of its bravest and best beloved officers, and to California one of its most patriotic and valuable citizens," writes Mayor D. W. C. Thompson in his official report of the records of two battalions, from which I have synopsized these few facts, the Record also falling under my eye in this same "browsing."

* * *

For upward of another year the battalion remained in active service, taking part in the brilliant operations that resulted in the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Only a few days before the gallant First Lieutenant Lewis Munger, while leading his company, was killed in the fight at Five Forks, making the fifth California officer of the battalion killed in battle, four of the battalion and one, Captain Reed, of the famous California Hundred. The battalion was mustered out July 20, 1865, after two and a half years of hard service in the field, with fifty engagements to its credit. Of the four hundred officers and enlisted men mustered in at San Francisco, in addition to the original California Hundred, only one hundred and forty-eight remained to be mustered out at the final discharge. Not all were killed. Many were discharged from time to time on account of wounds or disability, and thirty of the enlisted men were promoted to commissioned officers in various regiments. Of the famous One Hundred, Hugh Armstrong, who went in as a private, was mustered out as captain. The original commander, J. Sewall Reed, was promoted major and killed in action as noted. First Lieutenant Archibald McKendry was mustered out as colonel, commanding the Second Massachusetts regiment.

* * *

It is the deeds of this California Hundred that Mr. Rogers extols in vigorous verse, which, if not poetry, is at least a virile epic. Of the recruiting officer and commander his muse first tells. Then follows a bit of reminiscent description of Captain Reed's boyhood home. Next comes the story of the departure of the troops for the front, and with poetic license the captain is depicted as yielding to the entreaties of his young wife, who urges him to take her, too, as a volunteer. He yields, and in the garb of a soldier, she accompanies him aboard the steamer.

All goes well until the Hundred reach the vale of the Shenandoah, where Reed gives his credentials. He makes a brave speech to Sheridan, then beckons to the standard bearer, his bride, to approach with the Bear flag, on which the word "Eureka" is inscribed in silver letters. The general thanks him for his Hundred men, but, drawing their commander aside, in a low voice says:

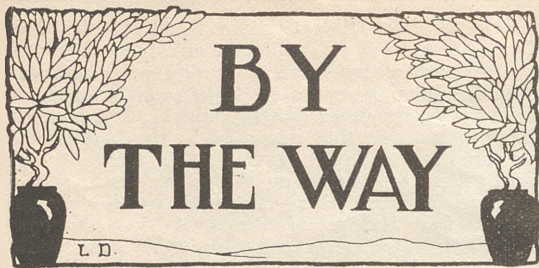
I'd risk the honor of my blade,
Thy standard-bearer is a maid.

Reed admits that she is his wife and excuses the deception by saying she represents that figure of Minerva, which appears on the great seal of the state of California. The chieftain is kind but firm, and the young wife is conducted through the lines and sent back home. The varying fortunes of the Hundred are related at length, until that fatal day, when Mosby's men catch the Californians in a trap. The odds are against them, four to one, and there is no retreat. They must fight their way through.

Beyond Mosby's human wall the Hundred essay to penetrate, with the gallant Reed in the van. But, alas, a rebel bullet sings and down from his saddle topples the captain of the Hundred with the leaden slug crashing through his brain. Panic seizes his men for the moment, but they rally quickly, and, throwing their dead leader's corpse over the saddle of his sable steed, charge right through the rebel band, leaving a gory trail in their wake.

* * *

There are sixty-five stanzas of varying length in this Epic of the Hundred. The poem is more to be treasured for the spirit it breathes than for its beauty of form or classic descriptions, but, despite its crudities, it is a rarity well worth adding to one's collection of Californiana. S. T. C.



New President of Central National

In electing S. F. Zombro to the responsible position of president of the Central National Bank, to succeed the late George Mason, the directors of that stable institution have displayed excellent judgment. Mr. Zombro has been with the Central National since its organization, having been elected cashier from the State Bank and Trust Company, in which allied institution he filled a similar office. Before that Mr. Zombro was cashier for twenty-one years of the Farmers Exchange Bank of San Bernardino, having held that position from his twenty-third year. In returning to Los Angeles in 1906, Mr. Zombro was merely coming home, since he had lived here from his boyhood, prior to accepting a call to San Bernardino. As a conservative, able banker, Mr. Zombro is highly regarded by his fellow bankers, and the proof of the esteem in which he is held by his more immediate associates is shown by their recent vote of confidence in placing him in executive charge of the growing Central National. Stock in that bank has been hardening steadily of late and is in much demand. That it will appreciate in value still more rapidly under Mr. Zombro's careful management is certain. It will be recalled that the new president of the Central National is a son-in-law of Dr. F. T. Bicknell. Mr. and Mrs. Zombro have one small boy, aged eighteen months, the delight of his grandfather and the life and joy of the Zombro home.

Bishop of Broadway Retires

With the sale of the San Francisco Post, recently, Thomas R. Garrett, at one time well known in Los Angeles as the Bishop of Broadway, is said to retire with the best part of \$50,000, in real money, the result of about ten years of work at the head of the Post. Other Los Angeles also retire from that journalistic field with Garrett, and, incidentally, with hard cash. I am told that when Henry T. Gage sought a second nomination as governor of California, he and a few of his friends down here acquired control of the Post, which at that time was a Southern Pacific property. The southern interests stood by the paper, despite the fact that the Post was rather of an elephant in recent years. For months after the big fire it was the veriest rag of a sheet, and has merely marked time, with the Associated Press franchise as its best asset. The transference to the Calhoun-subsidized Globe puts the latter on a footing with the Bulletin, so far as news is concerned. Aside from its editorial policy, the Globe is a breezy sheet and Fred Hogue and his associates, several of whom filled responsible positions on the lamented Evening News down here, are making what promises to be a real success in a material way of the Calhoun organ.

Cured of Division Notions

Colonel William M. Garland has returned from a fifteen days' automobile spin up and down the state, which he enthusiastically describes as the most enjoyable outing of the kind he has ever experienced. Moreover, he comes back disabused of all notions of statehood division. So much beauty has been unfolded in this trip that he is cured of all desire to have the country south of the Tehachapi segregated from the remainder of the state, and from now on will be found preaching the gospel of a unified California, one and indivisible. Accompanied by Mrs. Garland and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Denman Jr., of Redlands, his itinerary included Bakersfield, Fresno, Merced, Stockton, Marysville, Colusa City, Bartlett Springs, Willow Springs, Blue Lake—the Switzerland of America, in Lake county—Clear Lake, Soda Bay, Cloverdale, Santa Rosa, Petaluma—chickens, chickens everywhere for a forty-mile stretch—San Rafael, Sausalito, San Francisco, San Jose, Del Monte, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and home. At Cloverdale—note the name—the party enjoyed the hospitalities of an old-fashioned southern hotel over night, where fully a score of pretty girls were guests—a sort of Adamless Eden, explains Col. Garland. The original plan was to make Santa Rosa that night, but Mr. Denman was so charmed with the outlook that, although the proposition was rather coldly entertained by his better half,

they decided to humor him. One of the most appetizing dinners on the trip resulted, and a glorious sleep in the tent houses sent them away in the morning greatly refreshed. Whether the twenty young women guests had anything to do with the change in the itinerary is not stated. Col. Garland simply says he yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Denman to remain to view the superb scenery.

Editor Clarke Now Ranks Uncle Henry

Friends of Arthur L. Clarke, formerly managing editor of Mr. Hearst's local Examiner, when control was vested in Henry Lowenthal, will be interested in learning that the cultured gentleman and able newspaper man has been promoted to the managing editorship of the New York American, on which, by the strange mutations of time, his former superior, Henry Lowenthal, is now employed as city editor. That Lowenthal has many excellent qualities as a newspaper man I am well aware, but his unfortunate disposition to regard his own opinions as best and final, occasionally led to friction on the local staff, and I happen to know that "Uncle Henry" jarred on Mr. Clarke's nerves continually. That the city editor of the American will be treated with the greatest consideration by his new managing editor is a certainty. Arthur Clarke is, first of all, a gentleman.

Probable New Governor of Sinaloa

One of the interesting visitors in Los Angeles last week was the brilliant young Henrici Deleva Ortega, a guest of Charles Seyler Jr. and Dr. John C. Ferbert, whom he entertained in Mexico City when the two Los Angelesans were touring Mexico several months ago. Mr. Ortega makes his home in Sinaloa, but chanced to be on a visit to his cousin, Don Diego Redo, of Mexico City, simultaneously with the presence of Messrs. Ferbert and Seyler. Don Diego is one of the most accomplished citizens of the Mexican republic, as he is one of the richest. His fastidious taste in dress has gained for him the designation of the Beau Brummel of Mexico, a title that is well deserved. As a host he has few superiors and a sample of his hospitality was one of the notable features of the Los Angeles' stay in Mexico City. At one of the finest dinners ever given in a private home there Messrs. Ferbert and Seyler were the honored guests, and their host left nothing undone to express his pleasure in their company. Marked interest in Don Diego Redo is elicited at this time because of the well-defined rumor that seeps up from Mexico to the effect that the distinguished Mexican is to succeed the lately-deceased executive of Sinaloa as governor. Considering the heavy financial investments Los Angeles capitalists have in that border state, the rumored appointment is of much more than passing interest.

"E. H." Has Not Acquired Title

Considering that a suit has been begun in the local courts by the Southern Pacific railroad against the California Development Company for \$1,500,000, it was a little startling, Wednesday, to discern the initials "E. H." staring at the community in letters eight feet in height on the south face of the court house tower. It is explained that this is part of an illuminating design of welcome for the visiting Elks, due here in two weeks, and bears no significance to the pending suit. In other words, that Edward Harriman not yet has acquired full title to the local seat of justice, whatever lien he may have on the building in part. Naturally, this explanation has had a quieting effect on the nerves of the members of the newly-elected League of Justice branch, of which my friend, Frank Finlayson, is president.

Hints to Local Nimrods

Those mighty nimrods of Los Angeles who would rival our Teddy in his hunting feats, will find themselves slightly restricted by the new hunting license law which goes into effect July 1. The only thing which the new law seems to lack is a clause for a hunter who is in danger of receiving a charge of buckshot from the gun of a companion, who mistakes him for a deer. After a glance at the new restrictions, I can find nothing that can in any way offend the sense of justice of the fair-minded sportsman. I would suggest to my hunting friends the advisability of exhibiting their licenses upon demand, as inability to produce such empowers a county constable to haul them off to a village lockup. Bona fide residents of California are only taxed a dollar for a license, but the alien is mulcted ten dollars for the privilege of shooting over state preserves. The dove season lasts from July 15 to October 15, with a limit of twenty a day. The elusive deer may be chased from August 1 until No-

vember 1, with two bucks allowed in the season. It remains to be seen how many deer "Duffy" Schwartz, Karl Klokke and other great hunters will bring down. The Bolsa Chica Club will be the scene of great activity during the quail season, which lasts from October 1 to February 1. It is unlawful to kill mountain quail or grouse before 1911, but the hunter may bag twenty desert or valley quail in a day, if he can. Snipe season also opens October 1, and lasts six months, and the tree squirrel season ranges from September 1 to January 1, with a limit of twelve for a season.

John F. Roche to Enlarge His Field

I am assured by the associates of John F. Roche that his resignation as second vice-president and actuary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company has been received with sincere regret, for the ability and zeal of the retiring official have proved no small factors in the up-building and prosperity of the amalgamated company since the removal of its headquarters from San Francisco to Los Angeles, when Mr. Roche was placed in charge of the home office force. With many offers from outside companies to act in an advisory capacity to their actuaries, Mr. Roche has decided to broaden his sphere of usefulness by relinquishing his official position with the Pacific Mutual, while retaining, however, his connection with the home office in the same advisory position that he will assume with foreign companies. With seventeen years of experience in the work, Mr. Roche's services as an expert actuary are in constant demand, and it is because of this that he has decided to enlarge his field of labor. Handsome resolutions in warmest approbation of his work were passed by the board of directors, unanimously acknowledging the indebtedness of the company to Mr. Roche for the success that has come to it in recent years because of his experience and professional ability.

George Fitch to be Census Supervisor

Apparently, the authorities at Washington have taken time by the forelock and settled the question of who should be the Seventh district census supervisor by agreeing on George Fitch, according to advices that were received here this week from Congressman McLachlan. Ever hear of George Fitch? Possibly not. He has, however, one of the best poised minds among the younger element of the community. Wherever and whenever there is work to do in the interests of others you are likely to find George Fitch helping, and he is always being called upon to give a lift to a good cause. Although never before in the public service, George Fitch at one time was attached to the Santa Fe, in the company's auditing department, if I am not mistaken. He is exceptionally well equipped for the census position, and is certain to give an excellent account of himself in it.

School Board Has Had Enough

At least one member of the present non-partisan board of education declares he will have no more of it at the expiration of his present term, with the end of the year. I refer to Fielding J. Stilson, who has found the duties to be of a most exacting nature, often demanding of him attendance at committee meetings two or three nights a week, with additional time he is forced to devote to the same purpose in business hours. There is no satisfaction in the service at any of its stages, according to the same authority, and he is glad to retire. I understand that Joseph Scott, Herman Frank and others of the present board are of the same way of thinking. Nor do I blame them, considering the amount of unjust and ungrateful adverse criticism leveled at the board of late by biased pens.

Is it a True Bill?

Retirement of General Arthur MacArthur from active service has brought to the surface a chapter of army history of more than ordinary local interest, which will be recalled, generally, almost as soon as the first incident in the alleged story is related here. General MacArthur was in command in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation of the islands, and one of his brigade staff was a Los Angeles major-general of volunteers, then in active service. The Southern California officer, it is said, gave an order while his own and other battalions were on the firing line, that, had it been carried out, would have resulted in the annihilation of several hundred American soldiers by a smaller force of Filipinos, under command of the then redoubtable Aguinaldo. It was General MacArthur who, realizing that a blunder had been made, countermanded the order just in time to save what, undoubtedly, would have proved a massacre. No

report of the alleged facts ever was filed with the war department, in Washington, so far as is known, MacArthur having promised that the truth never would be made public, officially, by him, if the offender would forthwith resign his commission and return home, and with that the story appears to have ended. True or false, this is the story I have repeatedly heard.

Kentucky Visit a Disappointment

Members of Al Malaikah Temple who went east to attend the annual Imperial Council meeting of their order in Louisville are beginning to return home, a few of the pilgrims having reached Los Angeles as early as Tuesday of this week. While no one will talk for publication, two or three who made the visit to the Blue Grass region flicker a sickly smile when asked how they fared away from Los Angeles. As a matter of fact, it is whispered the proverbial southern hospitality was conspicuous by its absence. There was no one to greet the visitors upon their arrival, little or no attention was paid to them in an official way after they were in the city, the Shrine parade was a disappointment, owing to poor electrical effects, and food prices and hotel accommodations were outrageous, with ham and eggs, in the most pretentious places at a dollar and a half a plate. The Los Angeles contingent took east a trainload of citrus and other products, which were distributed with a lavish hand, which feature made the big hit of the meeting. Before the Southern California contingent had been in Louisville half a day, the entire population from Kentucky, as well as from several sections of Indiana on the other side of the Ohio, was out in force to sample what the prodigal Los Angelans had to offer. The travelers are glad they went east, they declare, but they seem gladder to be home again.

Good Judgment by Al Malaikahs

It is hinted that Fred Hines had a narrow escape from being elected imperial potentate at Louisville instead of obtaining the elevation for which he was in line. For unknown reasons, the new head of the order appears not to have produced the most favorable impression with a large portion of his following, and overtures were made to the Los Angelans to permit the use of Hines' name and personality in order that he be chosen for the higher honor. This would have been a startling innovation, had it been permitted to occur, and the Los Angeles delegates, realizing that such a move would not do, forcibly discouraged the idea almost in its inception. The result has been to induce in a large majority of the delegates to the recent meeting, the kindest feeling toward the Southern Californians. When Fred Hines moves up to the top next year, Al Malaikah temple will play a prominent part in the proceedings.

Barney Announces His Aspirations

Just as The Graphic several weeks ago predicted would be done, the redoubtable Barney Healy has announced his candidacy as councilman at large, in the general primary that will be held for the purpose in August. While leaders in the Good Government League are inclined to treat the Healy deft as a joke, there are many who do not hesitate to say that if Healy does not muster enough votes to get the nomination he will come mighty near it. Barney will represent what he has referred to as the "liberal element" in the community, which may attract to him a lot of supporters, who, knowing nothing of the candidate's personality, and caring less, may consider it their duty to give him their preference in a contest for an alleged principle. It may be that the city as a whole will discourage all candidates of the Barney Healy type, but it might elect worse men than the tieless representative from the Eighth ward.

Japanese Consul Promised

Japan is to have a Southern California consulate, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Prominent members of the chrysanthemum empire colony, who have been agitating for such a result for a long time have recently been advised that as soon as necessary details can be arranged the representative of the mikado will be established here. Apparently, the recent raid by the police of certain resorts controlled by the Japs brought the matter to a focus. It is insisted that the police arrests, with their attendant incidents, were unjustified, and constituted a breach of international privileges under the terms of the treaty. The facts are said to have been reported to their home government by the victims, through the Japanese consul general in San Francisco. It is said the Japanese ambassador in Washington, who had planned a visit to the coast last year,

gave up the trip about the time that a Korean anarchist had been assigned the task of assassinating an American adviser to the Japanese emperor in San Francisco. He learned that he, too, was on the list.

Big Summer Influx Noted

This year the time of summer travel from the inter-mountain districts, west of Los Angeles, bids fair to be a record breaker. Already the exodus in this direction is under way, with the outing season as yet hardly begun. The Elks' annual meeting will, of course, add materially to the crush this season, but with this feature eliminated, the influx of visitors would have been larger than usual, say the railroad experts. For the first time the Salt Lake system is bringing to us its quota of moneyed pilgrims, who hail from Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, deflected from their previous summer sojourn in and about San Francisco. This is not surprising as Los Angeles is beginning to enjoy quite as much of a reputation as a pleasant summer resort as it has earned as a winter attraction, or, at least, in the sections as far east as the Rocky Mountains.

Col. "Bob" Ingram's Bare Lip

Col. R. H. Ingram, who, with Col. Epes Randolph, acts as vice regent of E. H. Harriman's Mexican empire, was in town last week, looking remarkably well, although minus his gray mustache which he has temporarily sacrificed. Col. "Bob" says he is satisfied with his post at Guaymas, where the climate and the society are all that could be desired. Besides, the new position down there pays Col. Ingram so handsomely that even if no other reason existed he can well afford for a time, at least, to relinquish the flesh pots of Southern California.

Like Father, Like Son

From Tucson way comes a story to the effect that when Arizona is admitted as a state one of the two United States senators is to be William Jennings Bryan Jr., who has been a resident of that city for the last two years. Of course, the son of his father is a Democrat. In the event the new state is Republican when the senatorial choice is made, naturally, young Mr. Bryan will not be in the running. According to a letter that I was shown recently, the plan appears to be for the elder as well as the younger Bryan to serve in the upper house at Washington, at about the same time. The senior Bryan has already announced his senatorial candidacy from Nebraska, in 1910, and it is expected that the junior will be a candidate for the same goal at the same time. Thus far, the plans of the younger Bryan's alleged aspirations are in an embryonic state, literally and figuratively. The latter was married in Milwaukee two weeks ago and has taken his bride to Tucson. He is said to be almost as brilliant as his sire in many of the ways that go toward winning popular favor.

Hawley May Succeed Harriman

If it is true that E. H. Harriman is preparing to make way for Edwin Hawley as railway wizard of Wall street, Los Angeles and California generally need have no cause for regret. Hawley is a staunch friend of the state, and is on terms of close friendship with Henry E. Huntington. It was the elder Huntington, "Uncle" Collis, who first discovered Edwin Hawley, and who broke him into the railroad game. Hawley, like Paul Morton, formerly of the Santa Fe, always has been a traffic man. He is rated worth many millions, most of which he made with Henry E. Huntington as an associate. The two are on a number of railway directorates together, and with Mr. Hawley in Harriman's shoes there will not be that dilatoriness in Pacific Electric expansion which has been noticeable under the Harriman guidance in the last four years. I believe it was Edwin Hawley who negotiated the transference of the majority of the Southern Pacific holdings from Henry E. Huntington and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington to the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. H. Harriman, and the Standard Oil interests.

Faith Without Works

Taking its cue from The Graphic, the San Diego Sun is found announcing that the successor to Frank P. Flint as United States senator may be either Judge John D. Works or W. J. Hunsaker, if next year's state primary wins the victory for the anti-organization Republican faction. Of course, unless that should prove true, neither of the two gentlemen mentioned will have what the "banjo-eyed kid," San Francisco's star political seer, refers to as a "look in." Lee Gates may successfully dispute for the toga, in case Senator Flint's following is defeated. However, the junior United States senator from California is a formidable candidate for re-election himself.

JEROME'S COOPER UNION BAITING

New York District Attorney's Gridironing Recalls Uses of Famous Building

Press dispatches reporting the recent meeting at Cooper Union, in which District Attorney Jerome voluntarily presented himself to give an account of his stewardship, deserve elaborating. By his act, Mr. Jerome establishes a precedent which, in these days of graft and greed, holds vast possibilities for good. As Charles Sprague Smith, director of The People's Institute, under whose auspices the meeting was held, pointed out, "he has brought into play a very great principle and furnished a precedent which other men in public life should be compelled to follow. This principle and this precedent are really much more important than the question of whether Mr. Jerome has made good or failed to make good." Los Angeles, in view of its recent use of the recall principle, should be especially interested in this effort of an honorable officeholder to give the public all the light it wants on his administration of office.

It is not an easy thing at any time to address an audience in Cooper Union, for these audiences are made up of "all sorts and conditions of men," and they talk back. They know how to call a bluff, and they manifest approval or disapproval in no uncertain terms. They are earnest men and they will not be trifled with. Sunday evenings, The People's Institute is usually addressed by more or less important men on matters of general interest, and the audience has the privilege of asking questions afterward. One must be pretty sure of his subject to be able to respond at once to miscellaneous and heterogeneous questioning, and strong men have been known to go to pieces in the face of it.

* * *

At one of these meetings Jerome was the target, but he did not flinch, although the matter was personal and it was himself and his personal integrity that he had to be sure of. When the time grew short, he offered to come for an entire evening and answer any question that might be put to him. Such an offer means personal courage, if it means nothing else. Jerome knew, when he made it, that he would have to submit to antagonistic baiting. Since charges were preferred against him and his career made the subject of investigation, public sentiment has been swayed first in favor and then against him. It seems a pity that a man heralded as St. George in his first term of office should be accused in his second term of truckling to private interests for his personal advantage and in defiance of his public duty and his election pledges.

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But, as he says, "The public is so indignant at the various revelations of wrong-doing in high places, that it demands that some one be punished for these offenses, and it cannot always understand that in two transactions, where the moral wrong is the same, one may be the basis of criminal prosecution and the other not." The perpetrators of crimes of high finance are rather clever in covering up legal liability, and it is sometimes impossible to bring them to justice, even when the moral wrong is evident. The public "does not realize that before a district attorney can act he must not only have a law which covers the particular transaction, but must have legal evidence proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt," and "the hostility aroused against the man who, the public were encouraged by a certain section of the press—the Journal, American and the World—to believe, would not provide the victim, remains as an indefinite, impalpable thing to combat. I am then not so much called upon to meet specific matters as to answer an atmosphere." It is this atmosphere that Mr. Jerome wanted to meet at Cooper Union. The specific charges were investigated months ago by Commissioner Hand, who devoted two weeks to examining forty witnesses and for fifty days thereafter compiled fifteen thousand pages of evidence into a report which showed that the charges had been disproved. Governor Hughes, after seven months of consideration, confirmed this report. It is significant that out of 175,000 matters that had passed through Jerome's office, only twenty-three could be made the basis of any charge.

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By 7 o'clock in the evening an enormous crowd had gathered in front of Cooper Union, and when the doors were opened the people swarmed in with the vim of a football rush. In less than ten minutes the great hall, holding nearly sixteen hundred people, was completely filled. Fifty policemen joined the twenty already in the hall and arranged themselves a few feet apart in the aisles, to be ready for the first signs of trouble.

At 8 o'clock Charles Sprague Smith opened the

meeting and turned Jerome over "to its mercy." Throughout the proceedings Mr. Jerome bore himself with dignity and restraint. He was received with applause and evidence that the audience was ready to listen fairly. He referred briefly to the organization of the district attorney's office, his duty as a district attorney, the nature of the charges against him, the character of his accusers and their reasons for making accusations, the investigation of the charges and his exoneration. Then he proceeded to take up the 101 questions presented to him in writing by Col. William N. Amory, one of his accusers. At one point he was rudely interrupted by Amory, who was rebuked by the chair with the threat, "You'll remain here only on one condition, not to interrupt." Later, Amory was given a chance to speak, but he was so evidently actuated by personal animus that he made little impression.

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At 10 o'clock Mr. Jerome had still a mass of material before him, but it was thought best to begin the oral questioning, and he was subjected to a running fire of questions from the floor until nearly midnight. At first men shouted from all parts of the room for recognition, and it became necessary to divide the floor into sections and take them up in turn. Several times the police had to remove too obstreperous offenders, but in every case Jerome had the man brought back and gave him fair play. He answered clearly and forcibly the questions that were put to him. In no case did he parry or avoid an issue, and when there was not time to give what he considered a complete answer he supplemented what he said in a statement for the Times, which the next day opened its columns to him. No matter what may be the verdict at the next election, by his attitude at this time Mr. Jerome has won the respect of fair-minded people.

* * *

This meeting should call the attention of a forgetful public to Cooper Union and the work it is doing. It is seldom that a charity fills so definite a need and continues so long in accord with the wishes of its founder. It often happens that money is tied up in such a way that it defeats the good intention back of its donation. Many of us have seen the building on the Hudson designed for an orphan asylum. After the death of the donor, there were found just two individuals eligible for admission. But Peter Cooper built as well as he intended. In 1859, through his generosity, Cooper Union was opened and he and his descendants have supplied more than half the \$4,000,000 of endowment. Two thousand students were admitted in 1859. This year there were nearly eight thousand applicants, but through lack of facilities only half of these could be admitted. Nearly all the students work all day in stores, shops and offices and attend night classes. They are thus of the type that Peter Cooper, himself "a mechanic of New York," had in mind when he founded this "school for the advancement of science and art." Courses are given in general science, chemistry, electrical and mechanical engineering, and in mechanical and architectural drawing, for which degrees are given at the end of four or five years' work. In addition, there is a woman's art school, where very creditable work is done in sculpture, miniature painting and drawing, and a school of stenography and typewriting.

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The old building stands near Astor place. There is a statue of Peter Cooper in a tiny enclosure in front, and in the corridor is preserved the antiquated coach that Cooper used in the last years of his life to take him to and from his work. On an upper floor is a large library that every day and all day is full of readers. It serves a purpose that no other library in New York serves. It contains all the leading papers, many of them foreign, all the leading magazines and many books, including some of the best novels. It is a well assorted library for earnest people who need the tools for a well-rounded education. Skilled librarians are in charge, ready and willing to give assistance. It is well worth a visit. The readers are mostly men. They are working men, clean and neatly dressed, but of the class that would not go to an uptown library, and they use the books to better purpose than most readers in uptown libraries. The room is always crowded and there is always that sense of decorum that should be found in a well-regulated library. In addition, the building contains a large auditorium, where concerts are given by the People's Orchestra, at which the best music may be heard for the modest sum of 10 cents. In this hall The People's Institute meets and other meetings are held for the discussion of vital matters of public interest. ANNE PAGE.

New York, June 14.

FOUR MAYORS OF EARLY DAYS

(Copyright 1909. By Major Horace Bell)

Joseph Mascarel. II.

Joseph Mascarel was mayor in 1866. He was a plain, honest Frenchman; a good American, having fought on the American side during the war with Mexico in Captain Alexander Bell's company. Mascarel did not set the river on fire while mayor. He was honest and vigilant, but when Turner was mayor in '69, he did distinguish himself as will be related presently. Mascarel was then a member of the city council. A more patriotic and honorable man never filled the position of mayor.

It chanced that when Mascarel was mayor several touring Parisian journalists visited California and honored Los Angeles with a call. Ascertaining that the city executive was a son of Gaul, they lost no time in calling at the Hotel de Ville to pay their respects to the mayor. His honor was not in, whereupon they hid themselves to his residence in Sonoratown, an old adobe, tumble-down house with barred windows and dirt floor. With a Spanish-speaking guide the distinguished party entered the Palais Royale, and, in the middle of the room their eyes rested on a fat Indian woman, on her knees, grinding corn on a big, flat stone called a metate. The upper part of her body was exposed, reeking with perspiration; she turned her head toward the Parisians, the mill still grinding its grist, propelled by this human motive power.

She asked in Spanish: "Que quieres?" [What do you want?]

Through the medium of the guide the distinguished party made known the object of the visit, a wish to pay its respects to the mayor.

"El no esta aqui. Vaya." [He is not here. Go!]

"Where is his wife?" was propounded.

"Yo soy, vayanse" [I am she, get out of here!], was the response, and the mill went on grinding its grist for the evening meal.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the fastidious visitors, beating a quick retreat. They made no further search for Mayor Mascarel. But this was not the end of it, by a long shot. When those journalists got back to Paris they published an elaborate account of what they saw in Los Angeles; humorously depicting their visit to the "mayor's palace," and their reception by the "Lady Mayoresse." Later, they sent their newspapers back to Los Angeles and here it was resolved that receiving distinguished strangers was not Mayor Mascarel's strongest card.

Marchessault. III.

Marchessault succeeded Mascarel in '67. He was a New Orleans gambler, sort of a French negro so peculiar to New Orleans society. Here he greatly distinguished himself by committing suicide. He was reputed to be an absinthe drinker. There was nothing strange in our having a gambler for a mayor, as in the good old times the gamblers were the cream of political society, and filled most of the offices of honor, trust and profit.

Joel H. Turner. IV.

Joel H. Turner succeeded Marchessault and won such distinction as to render his name forever famous. Joel Turner was a statesman, a politician, a perpetual officeholder. Joel was a hanger-on with all the tenacity of a southern seed tick; leech or snapping turtle would not express this particular trait in the gentleman's character. Barnacle would not do either; barnacles can be scraped off; snapping turtles and leeches sometimes let go, but ticks hang on forever. They burrow in as did the honorable Joel. He actually died about the year 1886, in office, and had never been an "out." For many long years Joel was a justice of the peace at El Monte and elsewhere, and whenever or wherever Joel was shaken off, he at once fixed his fangs upon another place and became justice of the peace. In connection with his court room Joel always conducted a whiskey mill, and while justice of the peace at El Monte the whiskey mill paved the way for Joel's elevation as mayor of Los Angeles.

Honorable Joel H. Turner was a great conventionist. From the time Joel fixed himself upon Los Angeles county until the day he died, he never missed being a delegate to all Democratic conventions. If Joel could not get into a convention in any other way, he would explore the mountain fastnesses and elect himself from there.

Along in '65 and '66 drinks ran short in Los Angeles for the politicians, and crowds would go out to El Monte, fasten themselves upon the hospitality of Judge Turner, and, under pretense of manipulating matters of state, would gratuitously drink Joel's whiskey. Joel would not lower him-

self by selling liquor to a brother statesman. So it fell out that by this ruse Joel went broke. Then these same statesmen, to show their gratitude, got up another compensatory ruse to make Joel mayor. These statesmen said, "People begin to visit our city from afar; distinguished and eminent men come hither to see us. It is time we have a high-toned mayor to receive high-toned strangers. Joel Turner is high-toned. Joel Turner can speak English. Joel is out of a job, and Joel just fills the bill. El Monte will lend him, and our people must elect Joel H. Turner to the high position of mayor of Los Angeles.

This was in 1868 and our people did elevate Joel H. Turner to the mayoralty. A slight mishap befell his honor during his incumbency, the particulars of which may be found in the thirty-seventh Cal. reports at page 370. But this little matter tended to suspend for a time only the rising possibility of Joel's towering ambition. To make an humble confession, the little matter alluded to was that a jury convicted and the court sentenced the mayor to ten years penal servitude in our state penitentiary. The conviction did not oust Joel from office, however.

Soon after he assumed the municipal dignity, a chance presented itself for distinction, and the mayor distinguished, yes, made himself forever famous.

William H. Seward was to visit Los Angeles, and the council ordered Joel to give the secretary a public reception. Joel had heard of public receptions but did not know exactly how they were arranged, but it would not do for the mayor of Los Angeles, the high-toned, imported mayor to confess ignorance of such matters. So Joel kept his own counsel; made his dispositions and awaited the great man's coming. Seward, came from Santa Barbara by stage, and Joel, mounted on a little white mustang, with a musical escort, lay in ambush for the important arrival, where the coming coach emerges from Caluenga Pass.

This musical escort consisted of a barefooted Indian drummer, a ditto fifer, a flageolet player, old Indian Pinecarte with his flute, a fiddle and a fat fellow playing an accordion; all tricked out in gay ribbons and spangles. With this formidable troop Joel took position in the high mustang bordering the road, and had not long to wait, for, at about 4 p.m., the great "Overland" came thundering through the pass.

With the order to fall in, the drummer and the fifer sprang forward and took position in front of the prancing stage leaders, and plied wind and drumsticks for all they were worth. Old Pinecarte and the flageolet player flanking the stage, blew away for dear life, and the accordion man trotted along with great streams of perspiration pouring from his face, but made the cool atmosphere mellow with his gushing music. Joel, with jingling spurs and gay horse trappings, charged along and exchanged winks with old Crandall, the driver, whom he requested to hold up a little, "and give the band a better chance."

It is an eight-mile run from Caluenga, and when, at about sundown, the mayor, escort and escorted drew up in front of the Bella Union Hotel, the musicians were desperately blown, yet Joel formed them in line, and they did their level best in keeping up a melodious clatter. Seward and suite alighted; not a word was spoken; the mayor reined up his prancing mustang and took position on the right of the line of musicians. The escorted entered the hotel, registered and went to the apartments assigned them.

Mayor Turner dismissed the parade and the ceremony of reception was over. And thus it was that the great secretary was drummed into the city, and the high-toned mayor, Joel H. Turner, made himself forever famous.

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ON THE REVIEWER'S TABLE



Given a sweet-natured, dark-haired, severely-upright, young person, who is a bit of a prig, and a sunny-haired, energetic, hungry-hearted young woman who is a good deal of a cad, and here you have the prime elements which E. F. Benson has taken to construct his romance of "The Climber."

The setting is London, in exclusive circles, and the two girls having returned from the theater, sit in the drawing room window, sipping chocolate and watching the arriving and departing guests at a ball in the house next door. Lucia Grimson has been passing a week in town with her friend, Maud Eddis, and on the morrow returns to a country town and a secluded life with two tiresome aunts. Before retiring, in what they call a "hair brush talk," each confides to the other something of her plan of life, and how each one lives it is the story. Of course, each life involves the other and their intimate circle, but Mr. Benson's point is a psychological one and concerns the development of the character of Lucia Grimson, the climber. At the age of twenty she is just awakening to a knowledge of her real self. She discloses to her friend that she is a "very awful person, really."

"What winds me up is theaters and operas and dances, and all the movements of life and its gaieties. They make me most myself, just as Aunt Cathie is most herself after early service."

"Oh, don't, Lucia," Maud replies. "We can all make the best of ourselves or the worst of ourselves. We can all laugh at what we know to be sacred—"

Lucia interrupted, "Oh, my dear, that is exactly where you are wrong. You can't for instance, you couldn't do it, because you are good. Well, I'm not good. I'm a beast. But whether we are good or beasts, we all want to enjoy ourselves; we want to be happy, and we all make plans to be happy."

Right there the story is lifted into the realm of psychology and sociology. How much of one's life is volition and how much is the uncontrollable inheritance of ancestry? One defines it largely and loosely by exclaiming, "Temperament," but Mr. Benson's conclusion seems to be that volition plays the dominant part, for Lucia is a clear-sighted young person, and while she beguiles the world by her arts, she never deceives herself. She knows, when circumstances seem to decide her course, that her decision was made in her inmost mind before circumstance began to play its part. She is a selfish, determined, insatiable devourer, and her spirit grows by what it feeds upon. It is Maud's unhappy fate to have what Lucia hungers for, and she takes it without scruple. In their school days it was hair ribbons she appropriated, later, as her appetite grew, it included everything precious, even lover and husband.

She secured a proposal by clever feminine devices, from a rich young lord, who took himself and his responsibilities seriously. Lucia, with her chameleon-like facility of taking on the moods of the people about her, seemed to him to share his views perfectly. This marriage gave her wealth and position, the ladder up which lay her projected ascent. That the man was loved by her friend gave her not one pang. Mr. Benson means her to be a brilliant young person to whom people flock for entertainment, but her conversation, revealed by herself, is more flippant than clever. Her friends, her intimates, are rather inclined to be dissipated and questionable; she has become tired of her husband and even power has become monotonous by the end of five years. She is entirely an unlovely sight, never more so than in her anticipated motherhood, which is only another bore. Self-indulgence has corroded every sweet and gentle quality which has tried to spring up in Lucia's soul. She becomes more hardened and faded as she exhausts her emotions, until, finally, she lures Maud's husband, not from any love of

him, but from love of excitement. This is the climax of her story and her fall begins.

The most lovable and convincing character in the story is Aunt Cathie, Lucia's grim old aunt, whose heart is as tender and loving as a child's, but whose grenadier exterior prevents any show of it. The story is not original, and it lacks verity, but the moral is plain. "To originate, is carefully, patiently and understandingly to combine," a wise critic has decided. Mr. Benson misses it by so much as "understandingly." To speak of "emptying London in the season," when Lucia induced fifty persons to break various engagements and go down to the country for a house party, touches the absurd.

Lucia's soul, with all its meanness, is laid bare to the reader. She was capable of neither great love, great passion nor great sacrifice, and her end was just and inevitable. Love, when it came to her, as come it must, took shape and color from her years of self-seeking vanity, and became a tawdry thing. The style of the book is interesting, the descriptions vivid and minute. ("The Climber," By E. F. Benson. Doubleday, Page & Co.) M. H. C.

"Dromina"

A trip through "Dromina," by John Ayscough, leaves much the same hurried impression as would a Cook's tour through Europe in two weeks. The scene shifts rather bewilderingly from Ireland to Spain, France, Italy, California and the West Indies. In "Dromina," the Dauphin, that mysterious son of Louis XVI., with some of the characteristics of a cat, comes to life again. This time he is a gypsy king in the north of Ireland. The last time his near-majesty was met was in North America. He is the hero of the book—of this one is not sure—and he marries the daughter of an Irish king, who is also minus his kingdom. Just as Ludovic is about to succeed in attaining the French throne, he is murdered. This is an excellent place for the book to stop, but it does not. In the first chapter appears The M'Morogh, and through the book one follows the turbulent fortunes of his daughter, Ethna, the dauphin's wife, and then shifts to his grandson, Ethna's nephew, whose father has become the richest man in California. This youngster, Mudo, at the age of sixteen, plans and carries out, unaided and unadvised, a bloodless revolution in San Diego, or Hispaniola, and becomes emperor, so easily that he admits he is ashamed of it. However, he does not enjoy his regal honors for long, though his tact and wisdom and diplomacy are the wonder of all, but is murdered by a new revolutionist. So closes this exciting, if not very cheerful book, with both heroes dead, murdered, and the heroine just becoming a nun. For lack of characters, the book must perforce stop. ("Dromina," By John Ayscough. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Health and Wealth"

Among "new thought" advocates the names of William E. Towne and Elizabeth, his wife, are familiarly known as representing an individualistic presentation of the movement that is most informal to say the least, and "Health and Wealth From Within," by the former, is written in this characteristic style, but more dignified in diction than the generality of the writings of either. In fact, "Elizabeth," as she is frequently designated among her readers, grows positively slangy and personal in her editorial utterances. In this brochure Mr. Towne has set forth the law of the new thought in its application to the vexatious tangles of every-day life, to the attainment of health, mental and physical, and to material success in business. How pertinent his comment on worry, that greatest of present-day diseases of the mind:

Note the more or less anxious, strained and hurried look on the faces of nine out of ten people in a street car. Their minds are hurrying on to their destinations. They are planning and worrying about their work. They are going over and over in their minds events already passed and which can be no possibility be changed, and yet they are sapping their energy and vitality in worrying about them.

What a useless amount of rubbish the average mind does carry about every day! "If you could sway the eternal powers to your bidding," says Mr. Towne, "chaos would result," and adds: "Man learns to work with the forces of nature and not against them,

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just as the mechanic works with the principles of physics in perfecting a new machine." His presentation is brief and full of excellent suggestions to the mind that is willing to find good in everything, and to recognize the fast-moving tide of scientific discovery in the realm of mental processes. That mind does influence matter is clearly proved. How far, is the moot question that marks the various shades of mental culturists, one of which this book represents. ("Health and Wealth From Within," By William E. Towne. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass.)

Vest Pocket Guide to Paris

At this season of the year, when so many are planning European trips, "as soon as school is out," the appearance of a vest-pocket guide to Paris by Leonard Williams, published by Grant Richards of London, should be hailed with delight. In the first place its descriptions of old or recent buildings, secular or sacred architecture, art collections, restaurants, public libraries, Paris streets or the sylvan scenery surrounding are down to date, concise, yet complete and practical. The essence of this lilliputian book is brevity and portability. It may be carried in the tourist's vest pocket or in milady's purse, and it fills the bill in every essential particular. ("Paris: Grant Richards Vest Pocket Guide. By Leonard Williams. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Third Circle"

"And the moral of that is," said the duchess, "birds of a feather flock together."

"Only mustard isn't a bird," said Alice.

Who better than Will Irwin should write the preface to the posthumous collection of Frank Norris' stories, "The Third Circle?" There is a younger Norris in these sketches than is met as author of "The Pit" and "The Moran of the Lady Betty." His style is more journalistic, less refined, but suited to the stories he has to tell. He knows his San Francisco well, as well as Will Irwin himself. Many of the stories in this book are of The City As It Was, including the initial one which gives title to the volume. These western stories are mingled tragedy and rough humor, with pugilists and beggars and Chinese white slaves as members of the cast. Other stories touch the occult, and, as one of his own characters is fond of saying, are not "convincing." The stories about Toppan, the man who gave up his chance to be famous and great in order to lead his wife's cotillions, are the best in the collection. ("The Third Circle," By Frank Norris. John Lane Co.)

"The Governors"

Whatever other qualifications or disqualifications E. Phillips Oppenheim may possess, he is a veritable prince of story tellers. No matter how hackneyed his theme, he evolves a tale of interest that runs as smoothly and as clearly as any novice at reading might desire. In his latest novel, "The Governors," he has deserted his usual field and makes his leading character the daughter of a Maine farmer, who goes to live with her uncle, the richest man in the United States. How the girl regains an important document belonging to her eccentric uncle and meets her fate in the person of Guy, Duke of Mowbray, forms a tale that is just the

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thing to enhance the pleasure of a warm summer afternoon and a comfortable hammock. It is also a pleasure to find an Englishman writing a story without making the American girls talk like waitresses, and without making his American males cads. ("The Governors," By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co.)

"Ezekiel"

"Yer mus' gib me—jes' a li'l' mo'—time!" came the faint small voice again. "cuz I—I reckon I kin do it—ef yer'll gib me—jes' a li'l' mo'—time!" One small pickaninny in the soft, musical tongue of the race pleads the cause of education for the negro, and for patience and kindly sympathy from his more advanced white brothers, in "Ezekiel," by Lucy Pratt. Ezekiel's pathetic comicality first became familiar to the reading public through the pages of a popular magazine in a series of short stories, which now, having assumed the dignity of a book, will continue to enlarge his circle of friends and win admirers for his skillful interpreter, whose reproduction of the characteristically whimsical and imaginative mentality of the antebellum negro is not to be excelled. It is the portrayal of one who sees deep into the human heart, be it cased in a skin of dark or fair hue, and, filled with the sadness of the darkness to be combated from within and from without, asks for consideration from the favored. As one laughs at the queer, little oddities of speech and the funny incidents, the heart warms to the helpless bit of dark-skinned humanity, and at times the eye moistens as a cloud passes over the happy, irresponsible child, type of the race. Preserving, also, the peculiar charm of the negro dialect in its purity, the sketches are technically interesting, as well as full of feeling, and "eve'body where has sense should read dis book. 'Co'se ef he ain' got no sense, I s'pose 't ain' gwine do no good anyway, but ef he has, w'y read it." ("Ezekiel," By Lucy Pratt. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Magazines of the Month

Putnam's for the current month has for its leading article a paper on "The Conquest of the Air," by Count Zeppelin. The dirigible airship, its future importance in case of war and the success already attained in aerial navigation is interestingly told by the German inventor. In a second article of aerial subject, Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, U. S. A., relates the history of various air-craft from the viewpoint of a scientific expert. An interesting story of the life of the late John Hay is told by Charles W. Moores. "From West China to Central Park," by Frits V. Holm, M.R.A.S., narrates the story of how the Metropolitan Museum of Art secured a copy of the Nestorian tablet. Emma Eames contributes a valedictory: a final word to the opera-going public. A number of other interesting articles and fiction stories together with the attractive "Lounger" department, complete the issue.



By Blanche Rogers Lott

The Lyric Club has great reason to be proud of its year's work. The singing of the club at the last concert of its season was the best it has done. There is still an overabundance of first sopranos, but the quality of tone in this part is improved. Wasn't it Schumann who once said, "If all would play first violin, we could not obtain an orchestra," and "Frequently sing in choruses, especially the middle parts"? There is a sincerity in the work of these women decidedly uncommon in such organizations. Friday evening, improvement in diction was very apparent, there was freedom in attack, and delightful nuancing. Mr. Poulin is a tireless worker, and the women are willing, so next season they will, without doubt, follow in the footsteps of the Orpheus Club and give their numbers from memory. The first hearing of "The Voice of Fate" (Berwald) carries with it the impression that here is a splendid, musicianly composition well adapted to women's voices, and worthy of an early repetition next season. The incidental solo (Miss McPherson) and the entire number were finely rendered. Our own Frederick Stevenson was given a prominent place by a charming production of his fascinating and clever "Dance of the Fays." The long-suffering Paderewski Minuet was served again on this program. A recent concert gave it as a string quartet and then it was suggested that the number be shelved. As a chorale composition the desire never to hear it again is even more intense. However, the thought of the barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffman," which was given the best rendition I have ever heard of it, is a compensation. The Krauss quartet in the Mendelssohn quartet op. 12, No. 1, and a group of shorter numbers, did creditable work, considering the illness of the second violinist, Mr. Seiling. At a late hour Mr. Pemberton took his place, and by his true musicianship made the filling of this engagement possible. Harry Clifford Lott, aside from the solo in the excerpt from Schumann's "Faust" by the club, sang Arthur Foote's "Eden Rose" and Oley Speak's "On the Road to Mandalay," both splendid songs by American composers. Miss O'Donoghue and Mr. Poulin are always appreciatively received by the audience for their excellent work.

The last concert of the Orpheus Club will be given June 29. The soloist selected is Ralph Ginsburg, the talented young violinist, pupil of Arnold Krauss. The Ellis Club concert is due for the last week in June also.

The second recital of Mr. and Mrs. Becker proved better even than the first one. It was in the Sonata in A major (Brahms) for violin and piano that these artists proved their worth. In groups of solos there may be slips causing wrong notes, tiny lapses of memory, only those constantly before the public and doing nothing else are exempt from these things, but to give a finished and noble performance of a colossal work like this Brahms' sonata—this is the proof of the real artist. The wonderful melodies, rich harmonies and telling rhythmic figures of this structure, which combine in tremendous technical difficulties, were brought out with signal effect. It was a pity the audience was not a larger one, for the opportunity to hear such programs is rare, and lateness in the season is hardly sufficient excuse made for the absence of music lovers and professionals.

Another American singer is engaged for the Covent Garden opera season. Anita Rio, who has been a favorite concert singer in the United States for several years.

Edith Haines-Kuester, formerly of

Los Angeles and now leading an active professional life in New York City, with frequent tours as accompanist, is composing also. Three of her songs, "When Love is Best," "Phyllis the Fair," and "Springtime of Love" (a Moszkowski arrangement) lately appeared on an eastern program.

The musical public, especially the directors of women's choral societies, will be interested in a novel musical work which will appear in the early fall, according to the Musical Courier. There is such a dearth of suitable works for baritone voices and women's chorus that the announcement of this work, entitled "Sir Oluf," the music by Harriet Ware and the libretto by Cecil Fanning, will be greeted with interest. The idea of the form of this work was conceived by H. B. Turpin, Cecil Fanning's associate. The average compositions used by women's choral societies generally treat of birds and flowers, and while these subjects are sweet and pretty, a few programs of this sort rather pall upon the public, so the dramatic story of "Sir Oluf" will be an innovation. The scene is taken from the dramatic Danish poem by Herder; the characters presented are: Sir Oluf, baritone; the Erling's daughter, dramatic soprano, with choruses for women's voices by elves and fairies. Mr. Turpin's wide experience in directing women's choruses and Miss Ware's unusual harmonic and melodic gifts will doubtless produce a work which will become very popular with the vast numbers of societies throughout the United States.

Concerning Selma Kurz's sensational trill, August Spanuth writes: "She has a trill which may, perhaps, be called perfect, because the interval between the two vibrating tones is always absolutely correct. It is a kind of bird-trill, right in the throat, which must remind everyone who hears it the first time of a well-trained canary. To this trill, Kurz applies—rather too frequently—a long crescendo and decrescendo, and never lets go until at least the hearer is out of breath. At the first hearing one is simply dazed; the second time we feel as if the singer were making a sport of her art; and after hearing it half a dozen times, it seems like a 'stunt'."

The work on the building of the new opera house of Boston is rapidly progressing. This play house will seat nearly 3,000. The chorus work is progressing in the opera school and Signor Conti, the musical director, says the American girls are better workers and have fresher voices than the foreign chorus people. The chorus is now preparing "Les Huguenots," having finished "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Aida," "Carmen" and "Gioconda." This feature of having a thoroughly equipped school for opera in connection with the opera house, will insure superb productions. Loie Fuller, who has entire charge of the ballets, is now in Europe. The coming season she and her pupils will produce, at the opera house, six important ballets, illustrative of Beethoven's sonatas, Liszt's rhapsodies, Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" (with Mendelssohn's music), "Salome" (with Piere's setting), "Orpheus and Eurydice" (with Gluck music), "Undine" and other subjects.

Ohlmeyer's excellent band, from Coronado, gave two programs at Simpson Auditorium, Tuesday afternoon and evening. The selections included German's Henry VII's dances, "1812" Overture (Tchaikowsky), Saint-Saens' "March Heroique," and other good things.

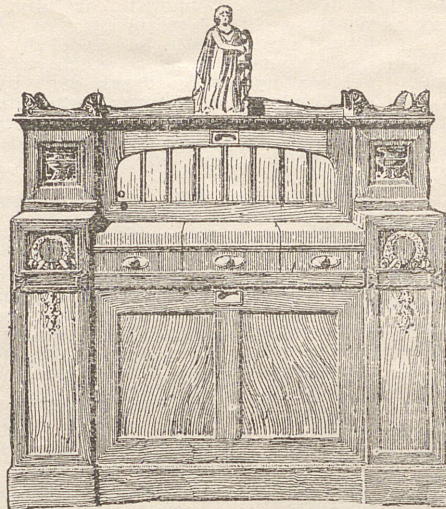
July number of the Etude will be devoted to American women composers. Los Angeles will be represented in this special number by Matilee Loeb-Evans, whose Song Without Words for piano, "Longing," will appear.

The amount required to maintain the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra for five years, fifty thousand dollars, has been raised, and Leopold Stokowski elected as conductor. The reorganization of the orchestra will now take place and twenty concerts will be given next season.

A Brahms festival is to be held next September in Munich under the auspices of the German Brahms society. The scheme includes three orchestral

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and choral concerts and two matinees in which smaller works will be performed.

Liza Lehman, the composer of "In a Persian Garden" and other well-known works, will visit America next year.

A tour by Pepito Ariola, the eleven-year-old pianist, is announced by an eastern manager.

The Daisy Chain song cycle of child's verses by Liza Lehman will be given at the Unitarian church, Flower street, Sunday, June 20, at 4 o'clock, by the following singers: Mrs. Clara Henley Bussing, Miss Margaret Goetz, Mr. Dufferin Rutherford, Mr. Edwin House and Mr. Harrison Williams, accompanist.

In Italy, notwithstanding the fruitful and meritorious work done in music by modern musicians, the opera houses and concert halls hold out few promises, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. Milan is an exception. Florence, satisfied with her art treasures, her palaces, her Arno and her hills and gardens, makes no effort to provide musical entertainment. Occasionally a visiting conductor gives a fine concert; there is no local symphony orchestra, and you fall back on the military bands, which are excellent. The opera in Florence is negligible, and if one artistic singer appears in the cast his efforts are more than neutralized by the remainder of the company, as well as by the orchestra. At Rome, "The Merry Widow" was running in two theaters, while at the opera you saw nothing on the bills save "Rigoletto" and "Il Trovatore." In two weeks—the best of the season—not a single concert was announced, though there were some recitals. Yet there was music in the air, literally speaking. The people sang at their work; at night you heard operatic refrains and tunes from every direction. At the hotels and pensions you hear spirited and fine singing and playing by little bands, with banjo and guitar as the chief instruments. In Naples the street and hotel music is still better and more spontaneous and continuous. The concerts are few and indifferent, while the opera sticks to Verdi and Boito and others of the "old school." The Italians love their "old masters" best of all composers. Unfortunately, their sing-

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Louis E. Dreyfus and Estelle Hearte Dreyfus have taken studios together, rooms 420 and 421 Blanchard Hall. Mrs. Dreyfus has changed her studio days from Tuesday and Friday to Wednesday and Saturday.



By Rene T. de Quelin

Long Beach formally opened its handsome new library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, last Monday. This building was specially designed to include an art gallery of fine proportions, which is unusually well appointed in the matter of lighting, both by natural and artificial means, to show pictures to the best advantage. The initial exhibit, comprising forty-one canvases, is excellent and remarkably well hung, which is due to the efforts and ability of Miss Victoria Ellis, librarian, who was greatly aided by the professional assistance of Miss Elsie Whitman, head of the drawing department of the Long Beach high school, who made herself thoroughly proficient by many years of study in New York and Paris as an artist. Another valued assistant was Miss Mary Gay of Los Angeles, who also exhibits paintings showing her knowledge, power and training of many years in the east and especially in Europe, notably Paris. Consequently, the exhibit has been organized, chosen and hung by those not only of natural ability, but also of systematic training. The list of exhibitors shows that eighteen women and nine men of Southern California are represented; and two other exhibitors, notably William Keith, who is a San Francisco man, and Jules Pages, also a San Francisco native, but who lives in Paris.

Most of the canvases have been shown publicly before. A list of the exhibitors includes Jules Pages, Hanson Puthuff, Jean Mannheim, John Rich, William Keith, James E. McBurney, William Lees Judson, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Greenbaum, J. Bond Francisco, Nellie H. Gere, Mary Gay, Miss Millsbaugh, Lillian Drain, Helma H. Jahn, Blanche Dugan Cole, Lida S. Price, Anna Zucker, M. M. Williams, Mary Harland, Fanny E. Duvall, Marion Holden Pope, Edith Osborne, Lu Deen Christensen, Hannah Calder. There were also some Copley prints shown, that were tinted by Mrs. Way.

An interesting collection of book-plates belonging to the state library was to be seen. They were in three classifications as follows: Armorial plates, showing the use of armorial bearings as applied to the book-plate, some being of great interest outside of their artistic merit, and, in nearly every instance, executed from steel engravings, there being fifteen of these fine examples; modern American plates, these being both clever and original, Jack London's being specially strong and forceful, an excellent idea well carried out and rendered. These were zinc plate reproductions, numbering fourteen charming and original designs. The third group of twenty-one plates represented those made for Californians or by Californians; a splendid collection of excellent designs beautifully carried out and most interesting to view. It is well to add there was not a poor one among them. There were several paintings by pupils of the Los Angeles School of Art and Design at Westlake.

This is the time of year when all the schools are exhibiting the art work of the scholastic year. The Los Angeles School of Art and Design has a very good showing. Standing as a leader in this school, and true exponent of the teachings is Langdon Smith, who has taken up illustrating, and shows some really remarkable black and white drawings as illustrations of a work whose scenes are laid here in the southwest, and which is soon to be published here. They comprise truthful and wonderfully well-composed scenes of this part of the country, executed with all the understanding of force and effect required in such work, together with a knowledge of the technique necessary for reproduction. Mr. Smith's figures and horses are excellent, beautifully drawn and full of natural and spirited action, cleverly composed, and no doubt this artist will make a mark for himself in the illustrative field. Other clever aspirants are Greenlee, who delights in cartoon work; M. Ka-

dowaki, a Japanese student showing marked ability; Lenore, another with cartoon talent who reveals originality; Muriel Bells is clever in designing for metal; E. Mathews, who has studied the figure thoroughly, is now devoting his attention to general decoration, to which he intends to devote his time in the future; A. R. Carter, A. Fay, Bertrand, Esther Hardison and Florence Parker are the others who show great promise. Miss Emma Waldvogel, the instructor in ornamental design and craft work of leather, is making her good work tell.

Charles A. Rogers, painter, will open an exhibition of his work, consisting of about thirty-five of his canvases, at the residence of Mrs. Aurora E. S. Hansen, 1159 El Centro street, South Pasadena, beginning Monday, June 21, to continue for several weeks.

State Normal school has an excellent exhibition of work by the students in the art section, which is directed by Miss Nellie H. Gere. It is most interesting to examine the grade work and see the gradual and wonderful development of art designs and color through all its stages, which proves that the fundamental principles upon which the teaching is based are sound, consistent and thorough, giving the students the proper insight and conception to grasp the subject with a clear understanding. Excellent work is shown in still life, good in drawing, modeling and color. In conventional ornament, there are a number of admirable designs, showing a clear understanding of the requirements of this decorative art, which are also good in color. Miss Gere is a thorough and conscientious teacher, and seems to spare no pains in making her pupils understand clearly.

A new arrival in the Blanchard building is Miss H. G. Gatch, who studied for two years in the Art League of New York. She has established herself there for the purpose of carrying out decorative schemes in display cards.

Mr. Gruenfeld, sculptor, has opened up studios in connection with Mr. Rieker for the carrying out of ornamental and architectural work for which he is so well known, at 821 Clanton street. He has already several important commissions in which much figure work is combined. It will be remembered he did all the architectural modeling for the Auditorium building.

Of the art of Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, the Spanish painter who has gone back to Valencia with a well-filled purse, much discussion has been heard, especially among American painters. But whatever may be his true place in art, the public evinced its delight in his work by crowding his hall of exhibits daily, while the pictures of American painters, a few blocks away, were practically deserted. According to the New York Post, never in this country has a painter, native or foreign, met with such stupendous success. Of the three hundred and fifty paintings and sketches that Sorolla brought here, only a few were unsold. Besides this, he has painted between twenty and thirty portraits, including one of the President of the United States, a commission from Mrs. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati. He could have remained here another six months, the whole time occupied in painting portraits, but he longed to get back to Valencia. Sorolla is quite amusing over the American woman. The number of women of athletic build and their splendid physique would have struck him very much had he not met with similar types in England, but what does astonish him, what is quite new to him, is their extraordinary force; they seem to carry everything before them.

Longer Time at Catalina for Visitors.
Sunday, June 20, and Sunday, June 27, the Catalina Island steamer will leave Avalon at 6:30 p.m., instead of 3:45 p.m., thus allowing about six and a half hours at the Island. July 1 the regular summer schedule will go into effect, which provides for an afternoon service. There will also be additional service to accommodate the crowds which seek the balmy breezes of Catalina, July 4.

Frank Stevens, dentist, has resumed practice, 205 Security bldg. Main 2483.

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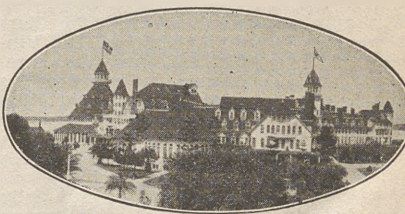
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By Ruth Burke

EVENTS FOR NEXT WEEK

MONDAY—Mrs. Walter S. Newhall, 2 Chester place, theater party at the Mason Opera House; evening, wedding, Miss Sallie Moore Yost and Mr. Oliver Perry Schureman.

TUESDAY—Wedding, Miss Edna Barlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allison Barlow of West Thirtieth street, to Mr. Wright Coulter, at Broadway Christian church; evening, Miss Zella Marquis of West Twenty-fifth street, five hundred party; afternoon.

WEDNESDAY—Wedding, Miss Bertha Heintz and Mr. Charles Carter, at home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Maude G. Heintz, 2345 Scarff street; evening.

THURSDAY—Mrs. William H. Ronsall and Mrs. Thomas Philip Newton, affair at California Club for Mrs. Albert M. Ronsall.

FRIDAY—Miss Lucile Cope, 1055 Orange street, tea for Miss Florence Atkin of San Francisco.

SATURDAY—Mrs. David H. McCartney and Miss Gertrude Churchill, luncheon at the Los Angeles Country Club, Ebell Club, annual luncheon at the Ebell club house; afternoon.

Extreme simplicity marked the wedding, Wednesday afternoon, of Miss Bri Conroy and Mr. Asa R. Kelley of Chicago. The ceremony was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conroy of 500 West Thirtieth street, at 4 o'clock, and, owing to the illness of Mrs. Conroy, was a simply appointed affair. The Very Reverend Joseph S. Glass of St. Vincent College officiated, and the ceremony was performed in the drawing room, where an altar of Easter lilies and palms was formed. The other rooms were attractively decorated in pink, the dining room being especially effective with clusters of pink sweet peas, tied with fluffy bows of pink tulle. The bride's gown was of white crepe, embroidered with lilies of the valley and made with yoke and sleeves of duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Emma Conroy, sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and she wore a handsome gown of pink crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of Cecil Bruner roses. The ribbon bearers were Mrs. Marie Reed, Miss Louise Burke, Amy Brunswick and Katherine Mellus. All were attired in white gowns. Mr. Harry Scott of San Francisco was best man. The bride is a handsome young woman, clever and talented, and since her debut has been a favorite in local society circles, with her mother. Mr. Kelley is a young Chicago man of prominent family connection and is both wealthy and popular. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley will go to Chicago to make their home and do not contemplate returning to Los Angeles for two years.

Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. John Milner for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Else Milner, and Mr. Charles Louis Michod. The ceremony will be celebrated Wednesday evening, June 30, at 8:30, in the First Unitarian church. Miss Milner, who has been the recipient of much social attention since the announcement of her engagement, several weeks ago, will be the guest of honor at several other pre-nuptial affairs within the fortnight. Tuesday afternoon of next week Mrs. Rufus Langdon Horton and Mrs. Jack McGarry will entertain for Miss Milner with a luncheon and bridge whist party at the home of the former, 1643 West Twenty-fifth street. The guests will include young matrons. Later, Mrs. McGarry will entertain for a number of maids. Yesterday afternoon, Miss Milner was the guest of honor at a card party given by Miss Ouiva Weid at her home on Breeze avenue, Venice. Mrs. John Milner has rented her home on West Washington street and with Miss Milner is a guest for the month of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. McDonald, 2646 La Salle avenue.

One of the prettiest of the June weddings was that of Miss Mabel Hoffman and Mr. Burton Elmer Heartt, which was celebrated Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hoffman, on Fair Oaks avenue, South Pasadena. Rev. Wesley K. Bean, D.D., officiated, and about one hundred and fifty friends attended the wedding. The bride wore an empire gown of embroidered batiste, trimmed with old lace, and carried a

shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her long, tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. Miss Laura Hoffman, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and her gown was of pink messaline. She carried pink bridesmaid roses. The best man was Mr. J. Roy Hoffman. Following the benediction, Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfus, sister of the groom, sang "From All the World I Choose Thee, Sweetheart." After July 15, Mr. and Mrs. Heartt will be at home at 1129 South Fair Oaks avenue, until their own home on Monterey road is completed.

At a simple little service at Santa Ana, the local Gretna Green, Miss Ethel Graham, daughter of Mrs. Ethel R. M. Graham of Ingraham street, was married recently to Mr. Philip D. Colby of Highland Park. Announcement of the engagement was made a week or two ago, so the wedding was not the surprise to friends of the couple as it was first intended. Mr. Colby is the son of Mrs. Mary Colby of Pasadena, and is in business in Highland Park. His bride has been one of the popular young women of local society circles. After July 1, Mr. and Mrs. Colby will be at home to their friends at 1331 Ingraham street.

Among the prettily appointed weddings of the week was that of Miss Ethel Maude Ingram and Mr. Charles W. Salter of San Francisco. The service was read at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingram, 412 West Twenty-first street, Tuesday evening, by Rev. Lewis G. Morris, of St. John's Episcopal church. Miss Bertha Machaelson was maid of honor and Mr. Foster King was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Salter will reside in San Francisco, where the former is a well-known young business man.

Tuesday evening was celebrated the wedding of Miss Jean Foulkes and Mr. Guy P. Goodwin, formerly of Chicago. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foulkes of 2374 West Washington street, was attired in a handsome gown of white messaline, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried lilies of the valley. Miss Marion Sherfy was maid of honor, and Mr. Parker Goodwin was best man. Rev. William McCormack officiated, and the ceremony was witnessed by relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will make their home in this city.

Miss Jessamine Rockwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark Rockwell of 143 Terrace Drive, Pasadena, became the bride, Tuesday evening, of Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Strange Norton of Gramercy place. The ceremony was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents in the evening and was witnessed only by relatives and close friends of the two families. A reception followed the service. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Norton will be at home to their friends at Sierra Madre.

Of interest to many friends was the marriage this week of Miss Ethel Goodrich, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Goodrich of 2190 West Thirtieth street, to Mr. T. Harold Ostrom. The ceremony was performed Wednesday morning, at St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. Lewis G. Morris, rector of the church, reading the service. Only immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom will enjoy a short wedding trip to Santa Barbara and San Francisco, and upon their return will be at home to their friends at 922 Potter Park avenue.

Among the exclusive society affairs of the week, one of the most delightful was the luncheon and card party given Wednesday by Mrs. Owen H. Churchill of 2201 South Figueroa street. The dining room was artistically decorated with a pretty arrangement of Cecil Bruner roses and the living room was in pink sweet peas and ferns. Monogram cards of gold and white marked places for thirty guests. Following the luncheon, bridge whist was played. Mrs. Churchill was assisted by her two daughters, Mrs. David H. McCartney and Miss Gertrude Churchill. This afternoon Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. McCartney are entertaining at luncheon at the Los Angeles Country Club. The decorations are entirely in yellow and green, and assisting the hostesses are Mrs. Norah McCartney and Miss Gertrude Churchill. About thirty-five guests are invited for the afternoon

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and place cards are of quaint little tots, hand-painted on cards of yellow and white, the work of Mrs. David McCartney. Saturday afternoon, June 26, Mrs. David McCartney and her sister, Miss Churchill, will be hostesses at a handsomely appointed luncheon given for about thirty-five of the younger set.

Of interest to their many friends was the wedding, Monday noon, of Mrs. Elizabeth Collins Crossley to Mr. Walter R. Wheat. The ceremony was celebrated at the home of the bride, 320 South Alvarado street, and was witnessed only by immediate relatives. Rev. Robert J. Burdette, D.D., officiated, and the vocal selections were rendered by Miss Carrie M. Wheat, sister of the groom, who was accompanied on the piano by Miss Comer. The bride was attired in a Parisian gown of grey material, trimmed with grey lace. There were no attendants. The decorating of the home was under the direction of Wolfskill. In the drawing room the mantel was embanked with maidenhair ferns and a tasteful intermingling of Cecil Bruner roses, and before this floral design the bridal couple stood during the ceremony. In the dining room ferns and pink carnations were used in effecting an artistic decoration. Following the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Wheat left for a week's sojourn at Lake Tahoe, after which they will go via Chicago to New York City. From there they will sail, July 10, for a trip abroad, and after September 15 they will be at home to their friends at 320 South Alvarado street. Mr. Wheat is a well-known Los Angeleno, having for several years been a prominent oil operator, with large holdings in the Bakersfield district.

Mrs. E. J. Sanborn and her daughter, Miss Helen Sanborn, of 694 Burlington avenue, were hostesses this week at a prettily appointed and informal tea. Guests included Meses. Joseph H. Call, Willard J. Doran, J. W. A. Off, John G. Mott, Nathaniel Myrick, Charles Pemberton, Albert Busch, S. B. Girard, John Milner, Dana Burks, Llewellyn Cheney, W. G. Hutchinson, Oscar Mueller, John Bain, M. McCullum, Fred Hines, Sidney Briggs, W. Fulton, Wellington Gardner, Baker, B. Connell, W. W. Hitchcock, Will Innes, Clarence Stoner, W. Moody, B. Holmes, Robert Marsh, Louise Pratt, F. A. Fairchild, O. L. Woodward, Allan Wilson, Helman, Newton Russell, Andres, Leroy Daniels, Misses Ella Gardner, Helen Pinkham, Georgia Off, Hazel McCartney, Briggs, Nora Dickinson, Belle Baker, Cora Eshman, Maude McCullum, Harriet Johnson, Alice Strong and Hattie Strong.

One of the most charming of the week's hostesses was Mrs. Fred W. Beau de Zart of West Adams street, who entertained at cards Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week. The home was artistically decorated for the two occasions. In the drawing room pale pink gladioli were used. The hall was arranged in pink stocks and the dining room in pink carnations. The score cards were dainty hand-painted affairs, ornamented with sketches of pink roses. Bridge and five hundred were played. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Beau de Zart was assisted by her mother, Mrs. H. A. Wallace, Mrs. Frank Brooks and Mrs. C. C. Loomis. Her guests included Meses. Willits J. Hole, George H. Kress, Wiley J. Rouse, Valentine Carey, Albert H. Voigt, C. F. A. Last, Sara Menzies, Ralph Hagan, A. K. Brauer, Robert Northam, Lewis Clarke Carlisle, C. F. Noyes, Frank M. Boswell, C. N. Seeley, Frank Elmer Rich, F. H. Brooks, Sarah Smith, J. Bert Stearns, W. K. Baker, W. W. Orcutt, C. H. Cole, J. T. Fitzgerald, Robert W. Kinney, F. W. Johnson, Herbert Gage, C. B. Griffin, J. S. Thayer, Charles L. Lehman, Louis Garrett, Matthew W. Everhardy, J. A. Prins, Fred H. Jones, Merrill M. Grigg, Blanche H. Morgan, E. E. C. Dieter, W. H. Mayne, Frank A. McDonald, Frank Strong and Ernest Miller. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Beau de Zart was assisted by Mrs. H. A. Wallace, Mrs. Charles Sawyer and Mrs. E. Bruce Slack. Her guests were Meses. P. A. Howard, John H. Griffin, Walter S. Johnson, Albert O. Adams, J. H. Stephens, William T. Craig, W. H. Cline, W. H. Grosscup, J. Lee Hagadorn, A. J. Koebig, Wellington Burke, R. G. Hillman, Auguste Marquis, George W. Dickinson, Frank H. Brooks, Josephine Gassoway, James M. Howard, C. C. Loomis, A. K. Brauer, Roller Skating, Good Music.



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Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodhead and daughters, the Misses Blanche and Lora Woodhead, who have been enjoying an outing at their ranch home in the San Jacinto Valley, are guests in Los Angeles of friends for a week or two.

Mrs. Alice Louise Favar announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Favar, to Captain W. D. Tompkins. The wedding will take place August 15.

Miss Sally Hilliard Polk, daughter of Mrs. J. Polk of the Burlington apartments, who was graduated from the Westlake School for Girls, will enjoy the summer at Venice. In the fall or winter she will go with her mother to Europe and probably will attend school in Spain.

Mrs. William H. Bonsall and Mrs. Thomas Philip Newton have issued cards for Thursday afternoon, June 24, from 4 to 6 o'clock, when they will entertain at the California Club in honor of Mrs. Albert M. Bonsall.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Watson J. McGraw for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Ethel Madge McGraw, and Mr. Harlan W. Clatworthy. The ceremony will be celebrated Wednesday evening, June 30, at the First English Lutheran church.

Many friends will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Henry Henderson of 1303 Westlake avenue has been called to Boston because of the recent death of her sister, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bigelow, who last spring visited in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Wren have moved into their new home at 2800 West Seventh street, where Mrs. Wren will receive the second Friday of each month. Her mother, Mrs. Ethel Graham, will receive with her.

Miss Zelda Marquis of West Twenty-fifth street has issued invitations for a five hundred party to be given at her home Tuesday afternoon, June 22.

Mrs. A. T. Anderson of Shatto street will entertain informally Tuesday afternoon, June 22, in honor of her daughter, Miss Maude Anderson. Guests will be received between 2 and 5 o'clock. Miss Anderson, who is more generally known by her stage name of Beryl Hope, will play at the Majestic Theater the week of June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonidas Jacoby of Brighton avenue and their house guest, Mrs. Mignon I. Sturm of Minneapolis, are at the Decatur Hotel, Ocean Park, for a month.

Miss Harriet Morris returned this week from a trip of several months to Japan and the Philippine islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hooker Jones have moved from their home on Bon-sallo avenue and are now domiciled at 2430 South Flower street, where Mrs. Jones will be at home the first and second Wednesdays.

Mrs. C. W. Hinchcliffe of 2414 South Grand avenue has returned from a visit of two months in Arizona.

Mrs. Frank L. Botsford of West Seventh street is entertaining this afternoon with a matinee party at the Belasco Theater, followed by tea at the Alexandria in honor of her sister, Miss Stella Grannis. Other guests will include Meses. Stuart Macfarlane, Clyde Holman, E. H. Kennard, J. J. Jenkins, Harry Fryman, Walter Story, Dwight Hart, Charles Canfield, Herbert Cornish and E. W. Murphy.

Arrangements are being completed for the third annual tennis tournament, to be held at the Venice Country Club at Venice, June 24, 25 and 26. The club has a reputation for giving successful tournaments, and the coming event promises to exceed all former tournaments in both entries and attendance. All the Southern California and many of the Northern California play-

ers have signified their intention of competing, and, it being the first tournament of the season, the form results will be interesting. Mr. T. C. Bundy won the Montgomery cup last season at Venice and will defend this year. Entries can be made with Mr. A. C. Way, First National Bank, and Mr. E. P. Morphy, Home Telephone Company, 716 South Olive street.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yost of Euclid avenue of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sallie Moore Yost, to Mr. Oliver Perry Schureman, formerly of Pomona, and now of St. Louis, Mo. The wedding is to be celebrated Monday, June 21, and the young couple will make their home on a large orange ranch near Pomona, owned by the groom.

Miss Helen McDonald, a popular bride-elect, whose marriage to Mr. Charles Hopper will take place the latter part of this month, has returned from San Diego, where she was a week-end guest of Mrs. Bradley.

Miss Marjorie Brown, daughter of Mrs. Emma Brown of Hollywood is enjoying an outing of six weeks at Arrowhead, as the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. A. G. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Macfarlane celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Tuesday evening when they entertained at their home on South Hope street with a formal dinner and later at cards. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lester Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fryman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Prosser, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jenkins.

Miss Estelle Dimmick, daughter of General E. B. Dimmick of Washington, D. C., is the house guest of her brother, Mr. R. M. Dimmick of 1102 Eldon avenue. Miss Dimmick has just returned from a tour of the Philippines and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. L. Cranshaw, the latter formerly Miss Alpha Allen, have returned from their wedding trip, including visits at Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Francisco, Seattle and other places of interest. After July 1 they will be at home to their friends at 2107 West Twenty-eighth street.

Mrs. Ferd K. Rule has returned from a visit of several weeks with her sister in Palo Alto, and with her son, Mr. Rey Rule, and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald A. Rule, has taken a house at 916 Westlake avenue.

Graduating exercises of St. Mary's academy were held Friday afternoon, June 18, and were largely attended by parents and friends of the pupils.

Mrs. Ivar Weid of Breeze avenue, Venice, left recently for New York, whence she sails for Copenhagen, Denmark, to visit with her mother. Mrs. Weid will return to her home here in the fall.

Miss Agnes Hole and her mother, Mrs. Willits J. Hole, have returned from Washington, D. C., where Miss Hole recently graduated from a well-known seminary.

Mrs. Lucinda Foy, accompanied by her three daughters, Misses Mary, Cora and Florence, have been enjoying an automobile tour of the surrounding cities.

Mrs. J. Sidle Lawrence of 1527 Constance street was hostess, Friday afternoon, at an informal tea given in honor of Miss Florence Reed, leading woman at the Belasco Theater. Her guests included a few of the theatrical and newspaper folk of the city. Mrs. Lawrence was assisted by Mrs. Harry Girard.

Cards have been issued by the Ebell Club for its annual luncheon, to be given at the club house, Saturday afternoon, June 26. The affair promises to be one of the most delightful events of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patton and their son are passing a few days in New York and Washington before returning to this city.

Mrs. Richard R. Steedman, wife of Major Steedman, U. S. A., is the guest

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CAMPING PARTIES now being organized. Yosemite party leaves July 5; 14 days \$55; 30 days, \$75. Tahoe parties leave July 3 and 31; 14 days, \$47; 30 days, \$75. Everything paid from Los Angeles. Select parties, limited in number. Make arrangements now. Phone B5136, West 1769, or address H. E. KILE, Polytechnic High School.

of Mrs. E. A. Hughes of the Zelds. Mrs. Steedman, who has been with her husband at Fort Lincoln, N. D., will remain in the city for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh and babies of Westchester place, and Mrs. Louise Yelverton Pratt will leave, July 25, for an Alaskan trip, and plan to sail from Seattle, July 30. The sea voyage will take a month, and on the return trip the party will visit the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle. The Marshes plan to return to Los Angeles about September 1, but Mrs. Pratt will remain longer in San Francisco, returning to her home here about the middle of that month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood of St. James Park will leave the first week in August for New York, where they will meet their daughters, who will return from a trip abroad at that time.

Miss Kate Desmond and Miss Anna Desmond plan to leave soon for an extended tour of Europe. Recently they were guests of honor at an informal luncheon and matinee party given by Miss Marie Mullen of Hollywood.

Mrs. E. W. Martindale entertained Thursday evening with a delightful musical at her home on Lucas street, the affair being in compliment to Mrs. Frank Nichols of Minneapolis.

Invitations have been issued by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart for the graduation exercises of the Immaculate Heart College, to be held Thursday evening, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at Hollywood. Rt. Rev. Monsignor P. Harnett will preside.

Mr. and Mrs. Gail Borden and daughter, Miss Ramona, have joined the contingent of local society folk at the beach and are sojourning for a part of the summer season at 34 Paloma avenue, Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. de Bruyn-Kops of New York, who have been occupying a cottage at Ocean Park for the last month, left the first of this week for their eastern home, via San Francisco, Seattle and the Yellowstone.

Mrs. S. S. Salisbury of Hotel Ingraham, who left about two months ago to attend the Young Women's Christian Association meeting held in St. Paul, returned to her home here the earlier part of the week. In her absence Mrs. Salisbury visited in Boston, New York, Chicago and other eastern cities.

Labory Hats and Fetching Neckwear

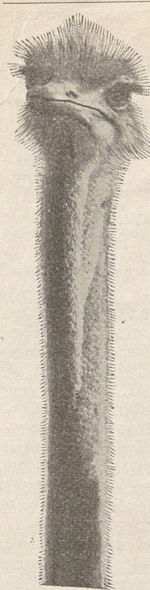
Easter introduces the spring fashions, but it remains this year for the Elks to introduce the midsummer styles in Los Angeles. Milady will appear at her brightest and best when the antlered brethren come to town, and now is the time for her to decide upon her chapeau. Labory, the French hatter, 759 Broadway, is making a specialty of swagger midsummer hats appropriate for wear during the Elks' celebration. They come in chiffon creations and French lingerie models, and it is interesting to note they are on sale at the summer discounts of 20 per cent. Gertrude M. Craig, maker of exclusive neckwear has also prepared some clever neck creations for wear while the Elks are visiting here. They are in tailored models of purple silk and have the distinctive Craig style. Mrs. Craig is also disposing of all her handmade Dutch collars at one-half off.

French and Spanish conversation; 2 terms of 5 weeks (25 lessons) each term. Enrollment June 21 and July 26. Children's classes a specialty. Spanish and ballroom dancing. Corella-Phipps School, 1354 South Figueroa street. B1899, Broadway 3368.

Dr. W. S. Beazley, dentist, wishes to announce removal of his office from 314 Homer Laughlin building to 517 Wright & Callender building, corner Fourth and Hill. F-4060, Main 1108.

Dr. Milton B. Vawter announces his removal to 702-3 Fay building, corner Third and Hill Sts., where he solicits a select clientele.

Dr. Wells, Osteopath, 119 1/2 S. Spring.



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Elflike, pretty and piquant, with a naive simplicity that is altogether charming, Marie Doro does her best to sustain the interest in Mr. Locke's four-act play, "The Morals of Marcus," which is the attraction at the Mason this week. That she does not altogether succeed is not her fault, nor yet that of Marie Wainwright, Mary R. Taylor and Marion Abbott, whose respective characterizations of Mrs. Ordeyne, Judith Mainwaring and Antoinette, the French housekeeper, are most satisfactorily interpreted. One could wish the chief male characters were as adequately delineated. Edwin Arden, as Sir Marcus Ordeyne, is unconvincing; he is reserved enough and sedate enough, but rather of a bore and without a bit of personal magnetism. What is a lovable, delightful personage in the book, becomes a dreary, platitudinous sort of a chap on the stage in Mr. Arden's hands. There is no charm of delivery in his bookish quotations—they fail to impress; they are merely tiresome. As for the Sebastian Pasquale of Fred L. Tiden, it is utterly without merit. Far from being the fascinating, devil-may-care, woman-killer Locke had in mind, Mr. Tiden's portrayal is remindful of a floorwalker in an English haberdashery, escaped from his natural environment. With two such leaden weights, the good work of the women is sadly handicapped.

There is promise of a delicious unfolding in the first act, when Sir Marcus, bookish and a woman-proof bachelor, is suddenly jolted out of his seventeenth century meditations by the unconventional advent of a stray from a Turkish harem, transplanted to England by a young adventurer who has taken his own life unknown to his charge. The big-eyed, shabbily-gowned, innocent stranger is a new species to the bookworm. He threatens to turn her over to the Turkish consul, but, instead, takes her in to his housekeeper, and, despite the resentment of his feminine friends and relatives, constitutes himself her guardian. Acts two and three do not fulfill the expectations aroused by the first. Marie Doro, as Carlotta, is unexpected and quaint and pretty enough to eat, but there is no brisk action, no satisfactory support. John Drew would have made an ideal Sir Marcus and invested the character with flesh-and-blood reality. Edwin Arden falls lamentably short of accomplishing this. He is hardly ever more than lugubrious; Tiden's Pasquale is always a cad.

Fred Eric's brief entrance as Hami Effendi is effectively made and an excellent impression is retained of his good work. He succeeds in scaring Carlotta so completely that when Pasquale tells her the Turk is coming back to kill Sir Marcus, if she remains in his house, for love of her guardian, she consents to fly with Ordeyne's false friend, especially after Judith Mainwaring confides that Sir Marcus is for her alone. After five months' absence, in which time Ordeyne is supposed to have searched Europe for his lost ward, Carlotta returns with a tale of sickness and desertion in Paris, and is at once received into the arms of the man she loves and no questions asked. Pasquale, who has the effrontery to call, is shown the door. In this final act the situations on several occasions approach dangerously near bathos, owing to the failure of Edwin Arden to endow his Sir Marcus with gripping qualities. The curtain falls on Judith Mainwaring retiring with a realization that she has lost all to Carlotta, but the audience is not so sure that she would have been altogether happy with such a stick. As for Carlotta, she will be safely married, at least. S. T. C.

"Lion and the Mouse" at Belasco

In Charles Klein's "Lion and the Mouse," which is the lodestone at the Belasco this week, the capabilities of the excellent stock company are shown to the best advantage, and again is demonstrated in a signal manner the superiority of its work to that of the average road company offering the same attraction. As between the pres-

ent rendering and that given by the original visiting aggregation, the home interpretation is infinitely preferable. It is a more evenly-balanced production, the subordinate parts are more satisfactorily filled, while the work of the principals, particularly the Shirley Rossmore of Miss Reed, is far and away the finer in characterizations.

It is not a subtle play that Mr. Klein has written, but it is full of action, is virile and the interest is sustained without too much straining after effect. The mouse, Shirley Rossmore, is the daughter of a judge who has dared to render a decision adverse to the interests of the lion, "Ready-Money" Ryder, the richest man in the world, and for this he is to be impeached and disgraced, false charges having been trumped up against him. How Ryder is induced to forego his vengeance and even marry his son to the daughter of his enemy constitutes all there is to the piece, but the display of elemental passions, the varying heart emotions and the spectacle of a man, before whom the nation cringes, outwitted by a modest young woman, imbued with filial love, makes a nice appeal to the popular tastes, and a capacity house every night is the consequence.

Interest is rife in the work of Richard Bennett, who, as new leading man, fills the vacancy caused by the absence of Lewis S. Stone, on summer leave. Mr. Bennett has a pleasing personality, a voice of good compass and is a pains-taking actor, without, however, evincing much subtlety of art. It is true, the character of young Jefferson Ryder does not make a heavy demand on the intellectuals, hence it were unfair to pass judgment on a single character. Later evidence of Mr. Bennett's work doubtless will reveal the presence of what now appears to be lacking in his temperament.

There is a strong reminiscent flavor of the multi-millionaire dictator, made familiar in "The Dollar Mark," by David M. Hartford, in his John Burkett Ryder. The same sharp, terse sentences, as of one who is in the habit of being obeyed, the same tendency to explosiveness when his wishes or rather, commands, are thwarted. The criticism made earlier is repeated here, that men of Ryder's stamp do not expend their energies in sundry ebullitions of temper; they need to conserve their strength and are accustomed to accomplish their ends in quieter, if more devious fashion, than shown. Still it is an admirably consistent interpretation that Mr. Hartford gives, and he shares the honors deservedly with Miss Reed.

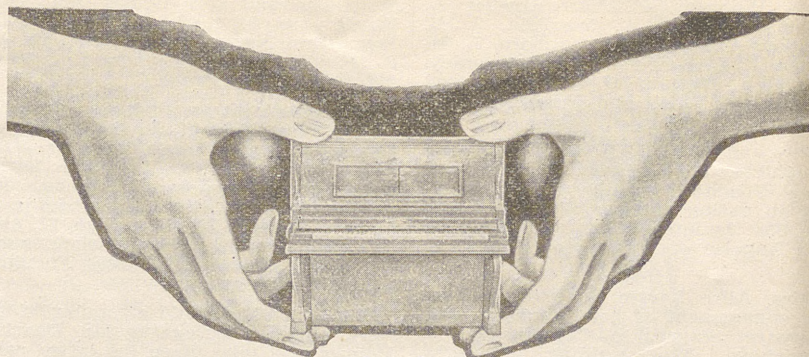
Richard Vivian's Hon. Fitzroy Bagley, Ryder's secretary, is the best bit of character work Mr. Vivian has done in many months, and is a great improvement on the original role. One could wish that DeWitt C. Jennings were able to inject more shading into his speaking voice. His ex-Judge Stott is not differentiated, so far as vocalization is concerned, from that of other character parts the actor has essayed within recollection.

Florence Reed proves herself the possessor of dramatic qualities of a high order, when, toward the close of the third act, she denounces the heartless and self-centered Ryder for his vindictive attitude toward her father, the judge. It is a well-concentrated, masterful bit of word massing, thrilling in its intensity of delivery and imbued with feeling. The house responds with alacrity to her art. As previously stated, the minor roles are adequately filled, imparting unity and completeness to a most satisfactory production. The play should be accorded more than the customary week's run. S. T. C.

"Milk White Flag" at the Burbank

At the Burbank Theater this week a most creditable production is given of Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag." Like "Arizona," "Secret Service" and other standard plays of like caliber, this musical comedy proves a never-failing attraction. With a better selection of songs than has characterized earlier performances of musical productions by this versatile stock company, the members score notably in their dual roles as vocalists and histrions. Honors are fairly evenly divided among the principals. William Desmond and Byron Beasley in almost impenetrable disguises fill the respective roles of Piggott Luce, a railway contractor, and Phil Graves, a prominent undertaker. Each make-up is a bit of high art and Mr. Desmond dissembles his

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personality further by the adoption of a squeaky, falsetto voice. An awful shock it must have proved to the adoring matinee girls, but both Mr. Desmond and Mr. Beasley seem to enjoy the situation. John W. Burton offers an impressive counterpart of the great Napoleon as Christian Berriel, colonel of the Ransome Guards. Blanche Hall makes an effective little girl of Pony Luce, the orphaned daughter of Piggott Luce. Lovell Alice Taylor, as the erstwhile widow of Luce, is in turn properly demure and again gay and sprightly. Charles Giblyn, in the role of Steele Ayes, the band master, proved himself an adept wielder of the baton. Willis Marks, H. S. Duffield, Harry Mestayer, Henry Stockbridge and others of the company are well cast and appear to advantage. In the musical numbers, Mr. Beasley and Harry Mestayer gain most of the laurels. A special feature of the play is the entr'acte, an artistic rendition of "Prairie Land," the new song composed and written by Messrs. Harry Girard and Oliver Morosco. The new song is destined to have a widespread popularity. It has something of the swing and the haunting, catchy strain of "The Totem Pole" song, one of the hits of Mr. Girard's opera, "The Alaskan." The words are graceful and add felicity to the music. The scenic staging of the song is particularly artistic, and Mr. Girard is assisted in the introductory presentation by the Ellis quartet.

Melodrama at the Grand

Lillian Mortimer got rid of the maternal factors in "No Mother to Guide Her," which is playing at the Grand Opera House. Nobody has a mother. She is an unknown quantity. One of the characters facetiously remarks that her maternal parent cut her throat while eating peas with a knife. It is a touching play. Of course there is a hero, only this hero has been a wild, naughty boy, who is forced to reap the wild oats he has sowed. He also has no mother to guide him. There is a villain. We know he is a villain because he wears a black mustache and a frock coat and ever and anon cries, "Aha, wouldst defy me!" There is the poor lady who loved not wisely but too well, and there is the lachrymose heroine who is married to two men, and who, when in doubt, flirts forth a handkerchief and allows the salt tears to leak. Also there is a soubrette, a wonderful inhuman creature in a

make-up that would condemn her to a tank in the police station. The soubrette carries a huge revolver in her boot, and at the psychological crisis always comes to the rescue. Ah, that soubrette is frapious. Only one man gets killed in view of the audience. There are oodles killed in the wings, and the villyun is inconsiderate enough to shoot everybody in sight before he gets a bullet in his heart. At the wind-up there is a short-arm clinch all around, which results in the masculine coats being dusted with a surface of powder, and the curtain falls. Also Harry Earl makes a speech! That speech is worth the price of admission. Monday night Mr. Earl nervously informed the audience that, in the name of the management, he desired to inform the patrons that the plays and the company would be clean and inoffensive. We hope Mr. Earl can vouch for both these statements. There is a duel, too, between the desperate villain and a gypsy, in which the villain drops his knife, and with an altruism highly commendable, the gypsy picks up the weapon and returns it to his antagonist. It is as polite as one of the games of football recommended by David Starr Jordan. For those who like melodrama, the Grand Opera House is the one best bet. It is safe to predict that Baby Lewis, who plays Bunco, the soubrette, will become a great favorite, and that George Webb will capture all the adoring feminine hearts. Who could resist a man that points to heaven and ejaculates, "Some day, John Livingstone, we shall meet face to face, and God will choose between us!" Marjorie Dalton weeps beautifully and accepts George's lovemaking in charming fashion. The plays are unusually well staged, and they should insure a financial, if not an artistic, success. Next week Bunco takes a trip to Arizona and teaches the cowboys and Indians a good lesson. It is to be hoped she finds a mother to guide her in those mannish wilds.

Advanced Vaudeville at the Orpheum

Only three new acts are included in this week's Orpheum bill, but as the strongest ones of last week are held over, the program is by no means a tiresome one. Russell Brothers continue to be the center of mirth. Usually a turn which excites such wholesale mirth is full of cheap suggestion, but this act is simply clean, honest burlesque, softened by an excellently sung,

plaintive Irish melody. Flo Adler, minus anything which might be identified as a voice, nevertheless succeeds in winning the audiences with that mysterious factor known as personality, and with the assistance of a wee kiddle who sings to her from an upper box, makes herself a favorite. Lulu Beeson and the Ward and Weber boys have a little turn similar to all other dancing turns, but executed in a manner that raises it to a standard high above the commonplace. The staging and costuming are admirable, the singing is acceptable, and the dancing is of the sort that sets gallery and parquette into a roar of approval. Once more the familiar singing act of Countess Rossi and M. Paulo is adorning the Orpheum. The countess knows how to sing and how to gown herself, but if she were to affect less frog-like "goggling" of her eyes and less in-artistic posing, and were to inject a little of the warmth of M. Paulo into her work, the act would make a great-

rapidly achieving distinction in her chosen profession, will sing and dance as the soubrette. Jim Stevens is the baritone, and Helen Darling is the prima donna. Ed Emery, Bud Ross, Walter Catlett, Myrtle Dingwall, Ellen Crane, Lydia Crane and a number of others complete the roster. The chorus numbers forty and is under the direction of Ed P. Temple.

"The Traitor," a play-sequel to "The Clansman," will be given its first presentation in Los Angeles and the first production anywhere in stock at the Burbank Theater, Sunday afternoon, and will continue throughout the week. The melodrama is founded on Thomas Dixon's widely read novel, and the story is complete in itself, although it involves several of the characters of Mr. Dixon's preceding novel, "The Clansman." In the Burbank presentation William Desmond will be seen as the young ex-chief of the Ku Klux Klan, Charles Giblyn as his successor,



RICHARD BENNETT, LEADING MAN OF THE BELASCO COMPANY

er appeal. Frederick Allen is, to be congratulated on the slight change he has made in his capital sketch. His rearranged climax adds materially to the strength of the idyl. This week's bill deserves in every way the distinction of being called "advanced vaudeville."

Offerings to Come

Monday night the Mason Opera House management will open its summer season of musical comedy, with a brief engagement of the Princess Theater company of San Francisco. This company includes in its roster a number of people well and favorably known in the musical comedy world. Fred Mace, who is the principal comedian of the company, enjoys a reputation for his fun-making proclivities, and in "Piff, Paff, Pouf," which will be the initial attraction at the Mason, he will play the Sandman. May Boley, whose talents as a comedienne are known in Los Angeles, will introduce a number of specialties in "Piff, Paff, Pouf." Zoe Barnett, a Los Angeles girl who is

William Yerance as Judge Butler, and Blanche Hall as his daughter. The Burbank company will be largely augmented by special players.

The Belasco company will continue its highly successful production of "The Lion and the Mouse" for another week, beginning Monday night. Richard Bennett, who takes Lewis S. Stone's place during the latter's summer vacation, achieved instant popularity with the Belasco audiences. Mr. Bennett's acting is always clean cut, and his characterization of Jefferson Ryder has won him great favor. Florence Reed and David Hartford are also giving good accounts of themselves. George Ade's popular comedy, "The College Widow," is scheduled to follow "The Lion and the Mouse."

Kolb and Dill will close their local engagement tomorrow (Sunday) night at the Majestic Theater, when a single performance of "The Politicians"

(Continued on page 15)

Grand Opera House

Matinees Every Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday.
EVERY NIGHT IN THE WEEK AT 8:15
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE, JUNE 20, 1909
The Grand Stock Company will present Lillian Mortimer's thrilling Melodrama,

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Play Sequel to "No Mother to Guide Her"

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The Lion and the Mouse

To Follow: George Ade's great American comedy, "The College Widow."

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EXTRA SUNDAY NIGHT, June 20, Kolb & Dill in "THE POLITICIANS"
WEEK OF JUNE 21 MATINEE WEDNESDAY MATINEE SATURDAY

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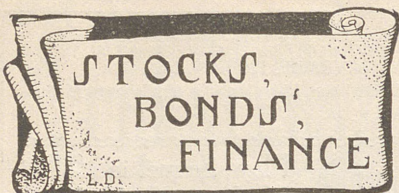
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Whatever is responsible for the continued sensational advance in the Stewart oil stocks, the fact that Union and its affiliations continue to soar has attracted the attention of investors to local financial conditions in a manner that has not been noticeable for more than three years. And Exchange Alley is more puzzled in regard to what has been happening under its nose for a month past than is anyone else.

Bull gossip continues as variegated, in regard to Union and the alleged interests behind it, as a country flower garden. While the stories in circulation on the subject are interesting summer reading, it appears no easy matter to separate the wheat from the chaff. However, segregating the apparent sense from the apparent nonsense, there is no reason to change the view expressed in 'The Graphic' upon several occasions recently, to the effect that Union will not increase its dividend distribution at any time within the next twelve months, although there may be a melon cutting in the form of a stock bonus, with the bait of proposed debentures on a basis of future conversion at about 120 a share. The proposed Independent Producers' pipe line and the government naval contracts are expected to increase the revenues of the Stewart oil issues so as to make at least nine per cent easily available for dividend purposes at par, a contingency that must remain somewhat remote for at least a twelve-month. These proposed betterments are to cost between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Meantime, San Francisco and Bakersfield enthusiasts have made common cause in a wild effort to raise the price of Union at least to 112 in the next two weeks. While there was a noticeable lull in the program of the bull operators, after the stock had been forced from 101½ to 108, at an expense of more than \$150,000 to those responsible, a second brace has been taken this week, with Union firm at 108½ when the Los Angeles stock exchange closed its afternoon call Wednesday. At that time it looked as if there was to be another flood of stock turned loose, but the prediction of wisecracks in the market was that all the stuff offered would be easily absorbed around the quotation named.

It is a fact that little of the Union and its affiliations purchased is being taken in Los Angeles at present prices. Investors down here have been feeding the excited northerners with enough stock to choke an untamed elephant. Yet the northerners have returned at the end of every onslaught, ready and most anxious, apparently, to take on more of the same.

San Francisco, which for years turned up its nose at Union, suddenly has jumped into the center of the stage, readier, even, at times, than has been Los Angeles to swallow the Union bait, line, hook and sinkers. What the outcome will be is not easy to predict at this writing.

If indications count for anything reliable, when Union reaches 110, which may be any day, there will be stock enough for liquidation to satisfy the most ardent boomer. Then, if the market is cleaned up at that stage in the game, the limit in the Stewart oils may not be reached until Union Oil is selling at 150, with United Petroleum a point higher, and Union Provident about one point below that figure.

Were 'The Graphic' asked to advise such of its readers as may have a material interest in the subject, it would still suggest that Union is a sale upon all bulges, and an excellent purchase on all reactions, writing of course from the point of view of a speculator. To investors satisfied with about 5½ per cent, and a security that is as good as the best in any market, the suggestion is, buy Union and the other Stewart oils, at the best market possible, and lay the stocks away. You cannot lose your money.

Bank stocks and public utilities are firmer since last report, with the Edisons much more in demand than they have been since the issues broke when the dividend on the common was suspended recently. First National Bank

and Southern Trust continue favorites in their respective classes, both almost as high as they have ever been. The amalgamation of two prominent trust companies is due to be announced at any time.

All of the telephones continue weak. Bonds are steady and higher. Money continues to rule easy.

Banks and Banking

Evidence of the determination of the railroads to take advantage of the present easy money market is given by the offer of the Atchison to stockholders to subscribe to \$26,000,000 four per cent convertible bonds at 104, together with the information given out that the road has ample capital for its present requirements, but that it thought it prudent to raise additional funds at this time because important extensions and betterments are planned for the future. The next dividend meeting for the common stock will be held October 2, and there has been talk of an increase from 2½ to 3 per cent in the semi-annual dividend. Interest is taken in this step which will in a manner determine the company's present earning power. The Atchison, like many of the other roads, made a poor showing for the year ending June 30, its gross earnings being smaller by \$3,726,000 and its net by \$5,779,000, compared with 1907. Even with this loss in figures, the company earned a surplus of 7.7 per cent for its \$102,956,000 common stock, against 15.1 per cent for 1907 and 11.8 for 1906. At the time earnings began to drop off, the dividend was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. For the ten months of the year ending April 30, gross earnings decreased \$1,053,432, which was considerably offset by the reduction of operating expenses, the \$4,278,978 net was increased by \$3,225,286. This should guarantee a surplus of nearly 11 per cent for common stock, and with the further earnings in the last two months of the year, President Ripley is quoted as saying that "not less than 13 per cent would be earned for the common stock this year and more likely between 13½ and 13¾."

S. F. Zombro has been unanimously chosen as the successor of the late George Mason as president of the Central National Bank. His election took place at the last meeting of the directorate of that institution and his advancement will be of great interest to his colleagues and friends. Mr. Zombro is known throughout the state as an experienced and practical banking man. He has been vice-president of the Central National since it was organized in 1907, through the merging of the State Bank and Trust Company and the Central Bank. Prior to that he had acted as cashier of the former of these two institutions. Mr. Zombro came to Los Angeles from San Bernardino and has been in the banking business for two decades.

Plans are under way for the merging of the Citizens' National and the American National Banks. Both institutions are arranging details so far as possible in readiness for the union. Technicalities in the federal law must be complied with before the business of the American National can be carried into the spacious quarters of the Citizens National at Third and Main streets, where the operations of the banks will be intensified through the added resources and the centralization of credits.

Work is being rushed preparatory to the erection of the new structure to be erected in San Diego for the Marine National Bank, which recently was incorporated by George W. Fishburn, Lyman J. Gage, a former secretary of the United States treasury, and other prominent capitalists of San Diego.

Stock and Bond Briefs

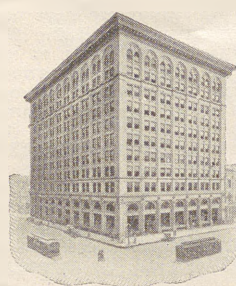
Delay in the Polytechnic Union high school project for Ocean Park and Playa del Rey has been caused by the fact that a sufficient number of signatures had not been obtained for the petition. It is proposed to vote bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose.

San Diego supervisors have called a special election for August 3 to vote bonds in the sum of \$1,250,000 for the purpose of building a system of county boulevards.

Elsinore citizens are considering a bond issue of \$10,000 to use in the purchase of a site and for the erection of a new high school building.

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At the Local Theaters

(Continued from Page 13)

will be given, following the two good-bye performances of "Lonesome Town" this afternoon and evening.

Elinor Glyn's much-discussed story of "Three Weeks" will be seen in dramatized form at the Majestic the week beginning Monday night, and including Wednesday and Saturday matinees. It is said that Mrs. Glyn has succeeded in making an interesting play from the widely heralded book. The play will be presented by a specially organized company, headed by Miss Beryl Hope, who first played "Sapho" in the west, and whose home is in Los Angeles. Harry C. Browne will have the important part of Paul. Elaborate scenery is promised, notable being the scene in the loggia of the palace at Venice, during the rose festival.

"Bunco in Arizona" will be the offering of the Grand Opera House stock company next week, beginning with the Sunday matinee. This is a continuation of "No Mother to Guide Her," which has been played the past week. The character of Bunco, the little waif, is played by Miss Alice Lewis, who made a favorable impression in the first narrative of her vicissitudes. Introduced in "Bunco" will be a band of redskins from Antonio Apache's Indian Village, as well as a score of rough riding cowboys. There will be a battle between the white and red men that the Grand management declares will rival the similar situation in the now famous melodrama, "The Round-up." George Webb, Marjorie Dalton, Harry Earl, Grace Rauworth and Chester Stevens will find congenial roles. The Grand Opera House management will continue the practice of giving away a woman's gold watch at every Tuesday matinee. Following "Bunco in Arizona" the company will produce "A Man's Broken Promise."

Almost an entirely new bill will be presented by the Orpheum for the week beginning Monday matinee, June 21, while the three acts held over are good ones. Heading the new attractions is "The Sunny South," with Johnson & Wells and ten performers. This is a bit of "befo' de wah" comedy, showing the negro quarters on a moonlight night, with real negroes doing songs and dances. Genuine Scotch humor will be the vehicle of Donald & Carson, who present "Alex McLean's Dream." In this dream Alex is depicted returning from a Scotch (high) ball with the aid of a friendly lamppost. Mazuz & Mazette present "The Lady and the Tramp," in which Miss Ruth Mazette handles Mazuz, "the tramp," in a way that would put a jiu-jitsu artist to shame. The Baader-LaVelle Trio are said to have accomplished the impossible by presenting a new bicycle act. Frank and Jem Latona make their debut in the United States on the Los Angeles stage next week, coming direct from Australia, where they are great favorites. Miss Jem is known as the miniature Carreno. Holdovers include Lulu Beeson, Flo Adler, and Rossi & Paulo.

Asides

Julia Marlowe, with an ambition that is highly creditable, announces that she will alternate with her co-star, E. H. Sothern, next season, in the role of Hamlet. This is Sothern's favorite Shakespearean part, and when Miss Marlow announced her intention of essaying the gloomy Dane, it required enticement on her part to gain his consent. When Miss Marlowe plays Hamlet, Mr. Sothern will appear as the king. Womanly roles always have been associated with the name of Julia Marlowe, although she has played several masculine parts in the past, and her work in "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" has accustomed her to masculine garb. Naturally, her appearance in the mannish role is awaited with interest by her admirers. The Graphic agrees with that critic who said he preferred to see Julia Marlowe as "Mrs. Hamlet."

Owing to the long jump from Portland to Los Angeles, it was impossible to begin the Vernon-Sacramento series before Wednesday, and the game was what a fan would term a batfest. The senators made twelve hits and the

Vernonites ten. After an illness of several weeks, Schafer, Vernon's star twirler, resumed his position on the mound, and led his team to a seven to six victory. Last week's play caused considerable of a shake-up in the standing of the six clubs. Portland was the heaviest point gainer, while Sacramento experienced the greatest loss. Los Angeles is playing Oakland and San Francisco, one series with each, but they will return the twenty-ninth of June and play a series with the Vernonites. The most optimistic of fans hardly believed that the plan of continual baseball would be feasible when "Hen" Berry broached it, but they have changed their viewpoint of late, and are prepared to vote it an unqualified success.

Members of the Friday Morning Club will present Maurice Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice" at the club house next Friday, and the entertainment promises to be of unusual merit. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith will take the leading role of Sister Beatrice, and Mr. Hobart Bosworth will assume the character of Prince Bellidor. The part of the priest will fall to Mr. William Yerance, and others in the cast will be Miss Allegra Russell, Gertrude Keller Bagley, Miss Annie Bock, Mrs. Helen Steckel, Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Miss Mary Gay, Mrs. Matthew Robertson, Mrs. O. O. Witherbee, Mrs. E. E. Stacy, Mrs. L. C. Schutze and Lillian May Kahn. Incidental music will be furnished by the Fuhrer string quartet, and the "Ave Maria" will be sung by Mrs. Albert Carlos Jones.

Brief Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pridham have left for Alaska, where they plan a visit of five or six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaspere Cohn of 2601 South Grand avenue received their friends informally at their home Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Crenshaw of 1419 Wilton place have returned from a two weeks' visit to Chicago and Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Walter S. Newhall of 21 Chester place will entertain next Monday evening with a theater party at the Mason Opera House.

Mrs. Percy H. Clerk has returned from the east, where she has been traveling extensively.

Cards have been issued by Miss Lucille Cope of 1055 Orange street for a tea to be given Friday afternoon, June 25, in honor of her house guest, Miss Florence Aitken of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston McKinney have returned from a trip through eastern and southern states and are at home at 4307 Marmion Way.

Mrs. C. O. Canfield and Mrs. Helen Heim are occupying a cottage on Park avenue, Ocean Park, for the summer.

Mrs. Harry Albee Lane of 2122 West Twenty-ninth street entertained, Wednesday afternoon, with a bridge party in compliment to Mrs. Gilbert MacElroy of Ely, Nev.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ona Morton of South Hope street have gone down to the seashore and are domiciled at 125 Dwight avenue, Ocean Park, for a sojourn of several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hopf have moved into their new home at 1542 Orange street, where Mrs. Hopf is at home to her friends.

Judge and Mrs. Erskine M. Ross have returned from their wedding trip and after a short sojourn at Hotel Van Nuys will go to one of the beaches for the summer.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Bids for the purchase of the South Pasadena school bonds in the sum of \$60,000 will be received by the board of supervisors until June 21. Bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent and certified check of 3 per cent must accompany bids.

Redlands citizens will vote soon on a bond issue of \$60,000 for the purchase of a city hall lot and for the provision of additional fire protection.

Electors of the Escondido school district have voted bonds in the sum of \$18,000 for the erection of a brick school building.

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